

# Herald Tribune

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**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:**  
Today: Temp. 57-60 (14-16). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's Temp. 55-61 (13-15).  
**LONDON:**  
Today: Partly cloudy. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's Temp. 55-61 (13-15).  
**NEW YORK:**  
Today: Partly cloudy. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's Temp. 55-61 (13-15).  
**ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2**

Amsterdam	50 P.	London	50 P.
Antwerp	50 P.	Lyons	50 P.
Brussels	50 P.	Moscow	50 P.
Copenhagen	50 P.	Norway	50 P.
Helsinki	50 P.	Paris	50 P.
Stockholm	50 P.	Spain	50 P.
Switzerland	50 P.	Sweden	50 P.
U.S. Military	50 P.	Yugoslavia	50 P.

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**BACK AND FORTH**—Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger (right) and U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker (left) and unidentified official walk to waiting car at Saigon airport yesterday. Mr. Kissinger had arrived from meeting in Phnom Penh with Lon Nol.

## De Facto Cease-Fire Soon, Thieu Is Quoted as Saying

### End-War Pact Reported Set 'In Principle'

### Premier Indicates Concessions Hanoi Says It's Ready for Truce

### Is Reportedly Opposed, But Plans for It

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Newsweek magazine reported today that the United States and North Vietnam have reached an agreement to end the Vietnam war that provides for a cease-fire and short-lived interim government, followed by a national election supervised by France.

According to the account in Newsweek's Oct. 31 issue, a weak executive is expected to be central to a new constitution for South Vietnam. Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh was listed as a logical candidate.

Time magazine reports, meanwhile, that American and North Vietnamese negotiators agreed in principle on a settlement in Paris last week.

Time said it had been told the Nixon administration wants to announce the settlement before election day Nov. 7, although the cease-fire to be supervised by an enlarged International Control Commission might not be implemented by then.

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI)—North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, apparently making three major concessions to the United States, said in an interview published yesterday that he was ready now to accept a cease-fire as the first step in ending the war.

Asserting that current negotiations were in "an extremely important phase," Mr. Dong also said he favored the holding of "guaranteed" free elections in South Vietnam six months after the cease-fire and the release of all American prisoners of war along with all other POWs in North and South Vietnam—as soon as a settlement was reached.

His statements were made in an interview given in Hanoi last Tuesday to Armand de Borchgrave, a senior editor of Newsweek.

Mr. Dong's positions on the three issues—the cease-fire, timing of elections and POWs—approach or meet the announced American stands. Previously,



Pham Van Dong

was completed, and had sought an 18-month delay between a cease-fire and elections.

In Washington, there was no immediate official comment on the interview. Observers there suggested that the position outlined by Mr. Dong was the same one given to President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, in Paris last week, before Mr. Kissinger went to Saigon to discuss it with President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mr. Dong did not repeat in the interview North Vietnam's insistence that Mr. Thieu be removed as president, remarking only that "Thieu has been overtaken by events."

The interview was conducted in French without a translator in Mr. Dong's residence and—in accord with the ground rules—the transcript was submitted to Mr. Dong for approval the next day. Newsweek released the text in advance of the publication of this week's issue.

The text follows:

By Lee Lescaire

SAIGON, Oct. 22 (WP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu was quoted today as saying there will be a cease-fire soon despite his opposition to halting the war while the Communists control large areas of South Vietnam.

Mr. Thieu met twice today with White House foreign policy adviser Henry Kissinger and immediately after each session summoned his top advisers to a session in the Presidential Palace.

Mr. Kissinger's two talks with Mr. Thieu were sandwiched

### Says Ill Officer Made Speech Cairo Denies Report by BBC Of Anti-Sadat Coup Attempt

CAIRO, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Egyptian government sources today rejected as "pure invention" a foreign report of an attempted coup d'etat 10 days ago against President Anwar Sadat.

The sources said the coup report was an exaggerated account of an incident on Thursday, Oct. 12, in which an army captain harangued worshippers in a mosque with a call for "immediate war against Israel regardless of the consequences."

The captain was arrested by security forces after the incident, the sources said, and investigation showed him to be mentally ill.

The officer, leading three armed men dressed in unmarked clothes, went to the Hussein mosque in the Azhar district of eastern Cairo and addressed the large congregation there for worship in the current holy month of Ramadan.

To the surprise and disbelief of the worshippers, according to the government sources, the captain called for an immediate jihad (holy war) against Israel. He said Egyptian troops in the Suez Canal Zone should fight

### 4 Turks Hold Jet at Sofia Under Threat

SOFIA, Oct. 22—Four armed Turks tonight extended from tomorrow at 7:30 to noon their deadline for Turkish government compliance with their political demands, under threat of blowing up at the airport here a Turkish airliner they hijacked yesterday from Istanbul and Ankara early this morning.

The plane—still occupied by between 65 and 71 persons following the release of 9 or 10 people—has been here since 6:20 a.m. (0820 GMT).

BTA, the Bulgarian press agency, said that although the hijackers were allowing their prisoners to be fed, the Boeing-707—chartered by Turkish Airlines from Pan American World Airways—was "under the complete control of the terrorists" and the atmosphere was tense.

All efforts are being made to settle the incident," BTA said, referring to Bulgarian authorities. As ordered by the hijackers, police were being kept away from the four-engine jet. It was towed to a remote area of the airport, which has been buffeted throughout the day by a snowstorm with strong winds.

Turkish Ambassador Nihat Dinc, accompanied by a Bulgarian Foreign Ministry official, was said to be carrying on talks with the hijackers' spokesman. The deadline was extended reportedly because Mr. Dinc was unable to get a telephone call through the storm to his government.

**Hard Line Reported**

In Ankara, it was reported that earlier the ambassador had told the terrorists that the Turkish government would not bargain with them or give in to their demands.

The hijackers at first insisted on Turkey's release of 170 political prisoners, but later dropped this figure to 13. They also demanded more freedom for students in Turkish universities, increased welfare for peasants, a lifting of Turkey's ban on strikes and the broadcast of Turkish radio of a list of their demands—an announcement to be aired three times.

Officials in Ankara said there were 71 passengers, eight regular crew members and two extra crewmen along for training, for a total of 81 aboard. BTA said the plane carried 68 passengers and nine crew members when it touched down.

**Lists of Patients**

BTA said two were wounded—a crew member and a passenger, both apparently shot by a hijacker in a scuffle during the takeover. They were released to medical personnel here and were taken to a Sofia hospital. BTA said later it listed nine persons, two of them 2-month-old babies, as being under medical care after release by the terrorists.

It was the third hijacking of a Turkish plane to Bulgaria in two years. Last May 3, four Turkish students hijacked a DC-9 to this Balkan capital, threatening to blow it up with 68 aboard unless Turkey freed three condemned guerrillas. Those hijackers surrendered after 24 hours and are still here, reportedly facing trial. Turkey hanged three guerrillas three days later. In 1970, a youth with a toy pistol was sent home to Turkey after hijacking a Turkish plane to Sofia in a two-hour incident.

The cease-fire and halt in the air war would be followed by talks on withdrawal of U.S. forces and release of American prisoners of war, the magazine said.

Newsweek said it was still unresolved whether the interim government in Saigon would have two or three segments.

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu wants only two parties—his supporters and the National Liberation Front. Hanoi wants a third faction of neutralists included, according to the article.

Newsweek said whatever its composition the interim government would function as a coalition committee, consisting of 18 to 30 members.

A smaller executive committee would run day-to-day affairs. Under the agreement negotiated in Paris between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the magazine said, neither Mr. Thieu nor any overt Communist would be eligible to serve on the executive committee.

It would have the same proportion as the coalition committee and be chaired by an individual acceptable to all sides.

Newsweek said the Communists are expected to staff their bloc with middle-level politicians.

**Thieu's Men Listed**

Mr. Thieu already has selected the men he will nominate, it said, naming them as Nguyen Van Huynh, chairman of the South Vietnamese Senate; Tran Van Huynh, a leader of the Vietnam Quoc Dan Dang (Vietnam Nationalist party); Tran Quoc Bui, a labor leader; Premier Tran Thien Kien; Gen. Cao Van Vien, chairman of the Joint General Staff; and retired Lt. Gen. Tran Van Don.

In addition, Newsweek said that while Mr. Thieu has so far refused the idea of a third, neutralist bloc in the interim government, Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho in Paris discussed some possible neutral members.

It said that one man agreed upon by Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho was Au Truong Thanh, a former economics minister in the government of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, and now director of the Japanese Santo Corp. in France.

Mr. de Borchgrave: A high Vietnamese officer told me in Hanoi that the American blockade of your ports and estimates, as well as massive bombing raids against the Democratic Republic have caused enormous difficulties for you but that you were summing them. Could you give me specific examples?

Pham Van Dong: I think you have seen for yourself what we have been able to do. Thousands of trucks are moving. Our jet fighters are constantly circling the sky. These are all things you have witnessed. Despite a horrendous pounding from the air, we have surmounted obstacles that defy imagination. And we are surmounting those that remain.

Q On March 30 (when the

current Communist offensive began), you set out to prove that Vietnamization was a failure. Do you think you have succeeded?

A The U.S. press itself has said it was a total failure.

Q One recent article from Saigon by a British correspondent said that despite their reverses Saigon's army today was in a stronger position than before March 30.

A (Laughing) You must read other articles besides that one. The world press is unanimous on that point. The fact that the U.S. was forced to impose a total blockade and massive bombing to save Saigon's hide was proof enough. If Vietnamization had been a success, then why bother? Unbelievable means have been brought to bear on us. And

that's the most eloquent proof of failure.

Q Why didn't you wait until March 30 next year before launching your offensive, by which time all American forces would have been out of Vietnam and Mr. Nixon's foreign policy would have been re-engaged along new lines? That's what your Western friends cannot understand.

A You must concede that the March 30 offensive precipitated events—and the liquidation of America's old Vietnam policy. In any event, it is better to make history than to write it. Let future historians decide whose strategy was correct.

Q Do you see any common ground between your position and Washington's on the composition and duration of a three-sided caretaker government of transition?

A Negotiations are in an extremely important phase. We have done everything humanly possible for a successful conclusion. And that means peace with independence and freedom. This is what we have fought for for almost three decades. Our intentions are serious. So must be the other side's. A peaceful settlement must be just for both sides—not to serve temporary political ends. We won't allow it, and we will fight against it. But we will do nothing to jeopardize a happy conclusion at this stage by talking out of turn.

Q Would you agree that South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu could be part of the Saigon administration component in a three-sided coalition government pending elections, provided he was no longer president?

A Thieu has been overtaken by events. And events are now following their own course.

Q What about the idea of two administrations in the South—the National Liberation Front's and Saigon's—each administering the areas under its control, a cease-fire, American military withdrawal and direct negotiations between the two principal Vietnamese adversaries?

A Yes, here I can say something useful. All your questions reflect the present evolution. One must accept that there are two administrations each in control of their own zones. It's an undeniable fact. Everyone must respect this state of affairs.

Q Then a cease-fire followed by American withdrawal will take place first and then direct negotiations between the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Saigon regime?

A That is the present evolution. The situation will then be two armies and two administrations in the South and given that new situation they will have to work out their own arrangements that will promote democracy and speed national concord in the South because without this there will be no peace. Now is the time for both sides to dare and forge ahead.

Q What would you consider a reasonable delay between the installation of a transitory regime and general elections?

A It is important to determine

around a four-hour visit to Phnom Penh, where he met Cambodian President Lon Nol.

"There will be a de facto cease-fire soon for the sake of American interests and because the Communists want to make some concessions to woo President Nixon," Mr. Thieu was quoted as having told a group of judges and lawyers he called to his office.

One lawyer present interpreted "de facto" to mean that Mr. Thieu was hoping he would not be forced by American pressure to enter any cease-fire agreement, but could simply order his troops to observe a cease-fire announced by Washington and Hanoi without publicly becoming party to any agreement.

Mr. Thieu reportedly said that the Communists and the Americans want to make concessions, and to meet "the price of peace we must pay something."

[A New York Times report by Saigon correspondent Craig E. Whitney quoted a high South Vietnamese official as saying that Mr. Thieu ordered his government to prepare detailed plans for a cease-fire two weeks ago.]

[The official said, however, that he thought Mr. Thieu would "never accept" a peace settlement involving a major concession of political power by the South Vietnamese government to its Communist enemies.]

[He said Mr. Thieu had urged his cabinet, during a meeting yesterday, to stand firmly with him in opposing a settlement that would stop the fighting only temporarily and had reiterated his opposition to any form of tripartite coalition government.]

A major Communist connection contained in a recent interview of North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong has been to accept a

### News Analysis European 'Nine' Take Steps Toward Defining a Union

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI)—History alone will tell how significant the first summit encounter of the enlarged European Economic Community was. For the nine-nation meeting of European leaders that broke up here early yesterday morning was not so much one at which decisions were taken, as one at which decisions were taken to take decisions.

It remains to be seen what these decisions will be. They could be momentous, and the call for a European Union in the final communiqué might be the call to encourage bold new political thinking in which the nine nations finally define what sort of relationship they are to have.

But a union is really the lowest common denominator in relations—one need only think of the Western European Union or the Organization of African Unity or the pan-Arab union or United Arab Emirates—to realize how loose a union can be. To organize a union is nothing, and the strength of one depends on how it is defined.

It was for that reason that Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl came to town last Thursday with a determination to achieve more than generalities in the organization of Europe's union. Every body remembered how convenient it was for West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to have this summit on the eve of his elections. Few people remembered that Mr. den Uyl also heads a minority government with elections next month, and there is no better theme to campaign on in Holland than that of supranationality.

To understand what supranationality is to the smaller EEC nations, one need only remember that with supranationality they would no longer be small.

So Mr. Pompidou's summit,

which was to end Friday evening with a gala at the Quai d'Orsay, ended in Saturday's early hours and the summit success, which was to have been hammered across Western European newspapers Saturday morning, was replaced by incomplete reports of disagreement and delay.

This was a summit—unlike the Hague meeting three years ago—(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### 19 Live, 34 Missing in Crash Of Plane in Sea Near Athens

ATHENS, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—An all-day search by helicopters and naval vessels for survivors from an Olympic Airways plane which plunged into the sea here during a thunderstorm last night was called off tonight.

Police said 19 persons survived the crash and 34 persons, including one male crew member, are missing and presumed drowned.

The plane, a Japanese-made twin-engine YS11A, was on a domestic flight from Corfu to Athens when the pilot put it down at sea only 200 yards from the coast. The plane sank within four minutes. There was no warning of the crash to passengers and the reason for it was not immediately known.

"I closed my eyes and I must have dozed off," Sherry Lines of Eastbourne, Sussex, Britain, said. "Suddenly I felt a jolt and I saw the water gushing into the plane."

"We took off our belts and struggled for the emergency exits," Miss Lines, 27, said. "By the time we made it to the door the water was near the ceiling."

"I fell into the water and because I am a good swimmer, I made it to the shore. I was guided by the lights."

Police said two Americans, Caroline Cagle and Helen Grummel, were among the survivors. A South African man and a Canadian couple were among the missing.

A government statement said the pilot had not been in contact with the flight control tower since his takeoff from Corfu. A civil aviation spokesman said the plane may have been hit by lightning.

All of the survivors swam to safety and made their way to a children's home in Glyfada, near the Athens airport.

Dr. Hariklia Ministi, a doctor at the home, said three of the survivors suffered broken bones. "Some had been hurt around the waist trying to undo their safety belts," she said. "They told me they were able to open only one door."

### Russia Waives Exit Tax for More Jews

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Another 60 Jewish families will be allowed to emigrate to Israel without paying a controversial tax on their higher education Soviet sources said yesterday.

The latest figure brought to 139 the number of Jewish families who since Wednesday have been told by officials that they can leave for Israel without reimbursing the state for their free schooling.

The 60 families included 30 in Kishinev, capital of Moldavia, and 30 in Moscow. The sources did not say how much tax had been waived. Known fees waived for 59 other families totaled more than \$500,000.

The waivers coincided with the signing in Washington of a Soviet-American trade agreement designed to boost trade between the two nations to \$1.5 billion annually by 1975.

One high-ranking Soviet educator said last week, "We shall use a differentiated approach." He implied that the applicant's state of health and his financial straits would be considered.

The law calls for graduate payments to reimburse the country for the estimated cost of an emigrant's free higher education, which could be as high as \$50,000 for a doctor of sciences the highest Soviet academic degree.

### Oakland A's Win the Series

The Oakland A's won the World Series yesterday with improbable hero Gene Tenace continuing his rampage hitting with two more runs batted in in the seventh game, 3-2 victory. It was the first time since 1930 that the A's, who then played in Philadelphia and later moved to Kansas City and finally Oakland, had captured the Series.

Tenace, who batted .225 during the regular season, finished with a .348 batting average for the Series and drove in nine of Oakland's 16 runs in the seven games. Yesterday, Tenace and Sal Bando hit consecutive run-scoring doubles in the sixth inning to give Oakland a 3-1 lead.

Pitcher Rollie Fingers's clutch late-inning relief saved the victory for Jim Catfish Hunter. Hunter had come on in relief of starter John (Blue Moon) Osom in the fifth inning. Details, Page 13.



Wheels broken off the Olympic Airways plane that crashed near the Athens coast.

Q What would you consider a reasonable delay between the installation of a transitory regime and general elections?

A It is important to determine

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## News Analysis

## European 'Nine' Take Steps Toward Defining a Union

(Continued from Page 1)

at which what was not done was as significant as what was done. For example, the Nine could not agree on what Europe's relationship to America should be. The West German idea, supported by several of the smaller countries, to "institutionalize" transatlantic relations was dropped, and the communiqué spoke only of a "constructive dialogue."

In the preamble, a reference to a "common position" for the upcoming trade and monetary negotiations was dropped.

Several other projects were abandoned, including an idea to name "ministers for Europe," another to fix percentages each year for aid to developing countries (the British in particular found that unrealistic). An Italian proposal for European citizenship was ignored, as was a Belgian idea for encouraging travel by young persons through universal recognition of diplomas. A proposal to fix world commodity prices to aid developing nations was watered down to price agreements "in appropriate cases."

The achievements of the summit came in various categories.

**Monetary Fund**

It was decided to go ahead with plans for economic and monetary union by 1980. To this end, a fund was fixed (next April) for the operation of the EEC monetary fund. If the plan goes as scheduled now—and it only can if Britain fixes a new parity for the pound and is able to defend the new rate—the nine EEC currencies will be locked together by 1980, so that the creation of a single currency will be a relatively easy matter.

Because a common currency only is feasible for common economies, the Nine gave a mandate to their finance ministers to begin a common anti-inflation policy, beginning with their meeting next week. This will most likely be done through increasing the powers of the community's Economic and Social Council, in order to begin the harmonization of the economies. To serve this end, the nine countries agreed to a community social policy, and they asked for a report by Jan. 1, 1974, particularly along the lines outlined by Mr. Brandt and French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, on how to implement this policy, notably in labor affairs, social security and worker re-education.

They also took a major step forward when they agreed to set up a regional fund by Jan. 1, 1974, with funds taken from the community's general fund (made up of customs duties, agriculture levies and a percentage of each country's value added tax proceeds) to develop the community's poorest regions. The British insisted on this clause and actually won more than had been expected.

**Change of Tone**

None of the above-dated measures was highly charged, had great opposition or was totally

unexpected. But when the nine men got around Friday afternoon to a discussion of the community's political future, the tone abruptly changed. The question always has been how much can a nation allow its voice to be drowned in federalism. It led De Gaulle seven years ago to boycott Brussels for a year and almost caused Mr. Pompidou to call off this summit. Finally, Friday night, it became the issue that dominated all else.

In the end, the Dutch, though they made a strong fight, got less than they wanted. They had asked that the Nine take a stand within a year on the EEC Commission's recommendation that the European Parliament be directly elected by 1980. In lieu of decisive progress, said Mr. Biesheuvel, the Netherlands would boycott economic and monetary union.

The Dutch were attempting what the Big Three—Britain, France and West Germany—did not dare to do: give some kind of definition to European Union. The French use perfect circular reasoning to oppose a directly elected European Parliament. They reason that a European Parliament will only be necessary when there is a European government, which there is not.

The British opposition is more pragmatic. They say that they do not want to think about sending directly elected parliamentarians to Strasbourg until Britain is more familiar with the community. The Germans favor both a European government and parliamentary control, but not enough to upset the French and British.

**Valiant Stand**

So the Dutch, in a role they must be used to make a valiant stand against the elements, saved what they could and then went under. The compromise, of Belgian inspiration, calls for a report to be made by the end of 1975 by the "institutions of the community" on the nature of the European Union. A subsequent summit will rule on the report.

Is it possible that Europe one day might be ruled by a European government under control of directly elected parliamentarians as was conceived by the community founders 20 years ago? Time, and the passage of men, will tell. The French, who have resisted with most vigor the notion, will likely be joined now by the British. Little given over to supranationality, "It was voluntarily," said Mr. Pompidou early Saturday morning, "that the characteristics of the European Union were not spelled out."

But he held out hope for the Dutch and Mr. Biesheuvel's elections: "This is more than a simple declaration of intentions," he said. "There exists a real will to develop the European community into a union in the largest and most complete sense of the term."



AT EASE—Two South Vietnam soldiers resting on a rice paddy dike in the Tan Binh district of the Mekong Delta after recent engagement with North Vietnamese.

## Interview of Premier Indicates Concessions

## Hanoi Ready for Cease-Fire as First Step

(Continued from Page 1)

this delay precisely, not leave it up to the air. Somebody has put forward a delay of about six months between the cease-fire and general elections and this seems reasonable to us.

**Q. Why wouldn't you attempt to transform a three-sided coalition regime into a Communist government? Or at least a government fairly certain to become a Communist regime?**

**A. We wouldn't do such a foolish thing. You cannot do that. We don't want to do anything dangerous that would imperil national concord. We now want to avoid internal divisions and a resumption of hostilities. That's our objective.**

**Q. You say you will not do anything to impose your will on the South. But observers who have followed your activities in the South have seen a will of iron and a determination seldom equaled in the history of the world. How do you explain this apparent contradiction?**

**A. It is only an apparent one. Our iron will is being applied to bring about a three-sided coalition leading to national reconciliation and independence.**

**Q. You mean that if you had achieved all your objectives during the Tet offensive in 1968 you would have shared your victory with the vanquished and the neutrals in a coalition government?**

**A. The political situation in the South is such that one must have a government that reflects the realities. You must realize that war in the South has meant that an entire generation has known no other way of life. There has been terrible suffering in every family. No one has been spared. Families are divided, father on one side, son on the other. Those are the realities. One must now try to abolish these divisions and not by imposing our will. That's why national reconciliation is paramount.**

**Q. If you are not interested in the rapid Communization of South Vietnam, how then do you explain the rapid Communization of North Vietnam in 1964?**

**A. The situation in the North was quite different. Our society was unanimous against the French colonialists and for our regime. That's not the case in the South today. We are realists. Don't worry.**

**Q. In the light of your previously stated assurances that a three-sided coalition will be a government of national reconciliation and that there will be no settling of accounts, how do you explain what happened in Quang Tri while your forces held the city? And in Hue in '68 during the Tet offensive? Journalists not noted for pro-Nixon sentiments wrote about scores of people executed in Quang Tri for collaboration with the enemy.**

**A. I am not informed precisely about what you say. But the Front's policy is crystal clear: It is inconceivable that the Front would allow reprisals after a settlement; that would be diametrically opposed to its policy of national reconciliation. It would jeopardize everything. These are errors that have to be avoided at all costs. Besides, reprisals could only be against their own families in many cases. If in America and Western countries one talks about a bloodbath it is simply a matter of bad faith.**

**Q. How can one organize free and democratic elections in such a climate?**

**A. First, one must re-establish peace, concord, democracy and stabilize the situation.**

**Q. Isn't six months a very short time to do all that?**

**A. I don't think so. Transition must not last too long or it could break down.**

**Q. How will free elections in the South differ from the elections you held in the Democratic Republic from time to time?**

**A. The situation is entirely different. Here we have a country that is unified politically and well-organized. Elections are not so difficult in a country like ours. Not so in the South. There is no possible comparison. You Westerners cannot understand our unity in the North forged through decades of combat. Look at our country. Everything appears normal, well-policed, disciplined, simple, serene.**

**Q. From what you know about how the people in the South really feel, roughly what percentage would you guess will vote Communist? More than half or less than half?**

**A. All that we ask for is really free elections—whose freedom must be guaranteed.**

**Q. What sort of guarantees?**

**A. You will see.**

**Q. At what stage will the American prisoners be released?**

**A. When the general agreement has been reached.**

**Q. You mean after the completion of our withdrawal?**

**A. No, we will not wait until the complete realization of the accord. It's a very simple issue actually. All military and civilian detainees, not only Americans, on both sides must be released at the same time. For us there are no complications at all on this problem now.**

**Q. How do you see the role of the United States in the post-war reconstruction period?**

**A. Two ways. First, America is responsible for all material damage inflicted on us. Second, it is an imperative obligation for America to contribute to the rebuilding of our devastated economy.**

**Q. Could you explain, step by step, the process of reunification? To begin with, would each half of Vietnam have its own government, its own constitution, its own army and police and diplomatic representation abroad? And then do you envisage a confederation? How would the president be picked? What would happen to the two presidents of North and South? Where would the capital be located?**

## Egypt Denies Coup Report

(Continued from Page 1)

Eastern Europe and the West, two groups of officers drove into Cairo a week ago to try to capture President Sadat, the BBC said.

One group then was halted by the policeman, the plot was discovered and the plan fell apart, it said.

"The officers are reported to have been protesting against Egypt's failure to wage full-scale war against Israel and against the union of Egypt with Libya," it said.

There seemed to be "no suggestion the attempted coup had major military or political support and the current situation is expected to remain unaffected," the newscast said.

British government sources said the Foreign Office had reports that "some kind of incident that could have been a coup attempt" did take place.

They said the reports were "conflicting" as to the size and seriousness of the incident.

In Beirut, some newspapers reported heightened security precautions in Cairo since Oct. 12, but travelers arriving in the Lebanese capital said security in Cairo appeared to be about the same as usual, the Associated Press reported.

**A. (Holding his sides with laughter) We have not even begun to think about such details. Reunification is in our blood, in our hearts. But no one is thinking about practical details.**

**Q. Why not?**

**A. It will happen eventually. We have lots of time to think it over. Our No. 1 priority is putting an end to the war with a just solution for all parties.**

**Q. You don't have any planners working on reunification problems?**

**A. We can't spare them. You Americans have so much money you can afford to have planners even for non-existent problems. We operate on this basis of first things first.**

**Q. How does one re-establish peace in the entire Indochinese peninsula? What comes first: Vietnam before Laos or Laos before Vietnam? Can you really have peace in Indochina before peace in Laos and Vietnam?**

**A. You have distinct problems for each country. Don't confuse them.**

**Q. But surely Laos is linked to South Vietnam through the Ho Chi Minh Trail.**

**A. Of course, they are linked. But they must be resolved separately.**

**Q. Do you think that a negotiated settlement and the end of the war are near?**

**A. I hope so. And we are working very hard at it, with good will and good faith. And this must be reciprocal. I would like to conclude our talk on an optimistic note. Following our agreement, we will form new relationships between our two countries and our two peoples on a new basis. Some of our detractors always wrote and said that we were trying to humiliate the world's mightiest power and that this war had gone to our heads. Well, my friend, this has never been our intention. This was imposed on us. We fought intelligently and heroically, not to humiliate you, but to end American intervention in our affairs and to establish friendship between our two peoples. Together, we must inaugurate a new era.**

**Q. The Communist Party would try to take advantage of every moment between the announcement of a cease-fire and the signature of an accord, the official said. "They would try to move in on our territory and destroy government infrastructure in the hamlets they took over. This is why the central study committee is working on plans as to how to counteract this."**

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## Meetings With Kissinger Go On

## Thieu Said to See Truce Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

cease-fire initially and then to work out a political solution.

Mr. Thieu is opposed to a quick standstill cease-fire in Vietnam, which he knows will give the Communists considerable territorial gains in South Vietnam. He has told Vietnamese politicians during the last four days that he continues to favor only an internationally supervised cease-fire applying to all Indochina—Cambodia and Laos as well as Vietnam.

Both Kissinger-Thieu meetings today were attended only by U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Mr. Thieu's most trusted adviser, Hoang Duc Nha.

American officials have refused to say how long Mr. Kissinger intends to remain in Saigon. Rumors here range from claiming that Mr. Kissinger will stay another three days to that he is about to fly to Hanoi for further discussions with the North Vietnamese.

With Mr. Kissinger's trip to Phnom Penh, high-level American have now touched base with all of the governments directly involved in the war.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs William Sullivan flew to Vietnam, Laos, and Bangkok, Thailand, Friday before returning here and then accompanying Mr. Kissinger to Cambodia.

The visits to other Indochina capitals, however, have been so brief that the United States clearly has simply been informing its allies of the matters it is debating with Mr. Thieu.

**Thieu and Dong**

SAIGON, Oct. 22 (NYT).—When told that North Vietnam's Premier Dong, in an interview with *Newsweek* magazine, was quoted as describing a peace settlement involving a cease-fire in place, American troop withdrawal, direct negotiations between the Saigon government and the Communists toward a temporary trilateral coalition, and then general elections under its supervision, the South Vietnamese official quoted earlier said, "Thieu will never accept that."

But the official disclosed that on Oct. 7 Mr. Thieu set up a 50-member Central Study Committee headed by his close aide, Lt. Gen. Dang Van Quang, to draw up detailed plans for what the personnel of each ministry in the government should do in the event of a cease-fire.

"I don't think it will have time to complete its work before the cease-fire, though," the official said. "It may come before the presidential elections in the United States."

The former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, is also in Saigon and officials have hinted that he is here to help with technical advice on a cease-fire.

The South Vietnamese official appeared to reflect a general unhappiness within the Thieu government about the possibility of a peace settlement whose outlines he disclosed mainly by rumors in Saigon and by the North Vietnamese—appear to them to be disadvantageous to Saigon.

"The Americans will get something out of a cease-fire—probably their prisoners," the man, who has a military background, said. "The North Vietnamese will get something—American troop withdrawal and a bombing halt. But the South Vietnamese—we will not gain anything except the Communists' right by our sides."

"The Communists would try to take advantage of every moment between the announcement of a cease-fire and the signature of an accord," the official said. "They would try to move in on our territory and destroy government infrastructure in the hamlets they took over. This is why the central study committee is working on plans as to how to counteract this."

**Workers March**

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Tens of thousands of workers, angered by a series of bomb attacks on trains bringing them here for a conference, marched in a vast protest parade through the town center today.

Rightist youths pelted them and police with stones and one policeman was reported to have been grazed by a bullet.

Officials said that five explosive charges were placed on rail tracks to prevent the passage of trains taking demonstrators to an inter-union meeting on the problems of southern Italy and Sicily.

One of the charges exploded as a train passed over it at more than 70 miles an hour between Rome and Naples. Five passengers were hurt by flying glass, and one car was badly damaged. The blast ripped doors off their hinges, buckled a car roof and twisted track.

Organizers of the conference—which was designed to draw attention to the underdevelopment of southern Italy—blamed Fascist squads for the explosions. They called a nationwide, four-hour strike Tuesday in protest.

Police said that 50,000 persons marched in the parade after the conference.

have held a series of meetings on ending the war in Cambodia, a government source said today.

The official described the contacts as "delicate and highly discreet." He said, "There has been movement toward reconciliation."

**Southern Peace**

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP).—Laos Premier Souvanna Phouma said here today that peace may be "soon" restored in Indochina as a whole and negotiations for such

peace in his own country "has good start."

The prince, in a brief air statement made here on his way to the United States, said the Indochina problem "could be solved quickly, according to newspaper which usually are well-informed but he added he was himself informed of the present negotiations "because I had a long talk with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Sullivan before leaving Asia."

**China Seen Against Policing Indochina Cease-Fire by Teal**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (NYT).—China is strongly opposed to any form of international supervision of a cease-fire in Indochina, including the assignment of observers, Western diplomats said yesterday.

This policy, diplomats said, differs from North Vietnam's publicly stated agreement in principle to some form of truce supervision. They said that the Chinese opposition to such supervision—as well as to any international conference for the ultimate settlement of the Indochina conflict—was communicated in detail by the foreign minister, Chi Peng-fei, to a high-ranking Western official who visited Peking about two months ago.

The diplomats said that China reaffirmed within recent weeks its position, which is reported to be based on the view that international supervision would "complicate" matters and prevent North and South Vietnamese factions from dealing directly with each other, in response to inquiries through diplomatic channels.

**Complicating Factor**

Senior U.S. officials, who have been made aware of Peking's stand, acknowledged in private talks that the Chinese opposition is a complicating factor in the intensive Vietnam peace negotiations now under way.

The diplomats said that while the Chinese stand would not necessarily prevent a cease-fire agreement—assuming that Washington, Hanoi and Saigon can find a mutually acceptable formula—enforcement would run into serious practical problems given China's political importance in Southeast Asian affairs.

The United States has taken the position that China's participation is essential in Asian "peace-building" after the end of the Indochina war.

There appears to be a consensus among many American officials and informed Western Eastern European diplomats that China, which signed the Geneva Agreements ending first Indochina war and the Laos accord, is inclined to "handcuffs" as one diplomat put it, of any responsibility for expected new settlement.

**U.S. Plans**

The United States insists international supervision of phases of a settlement. Tentative American plans, said to be for cease-fire supervision by the International Control Commission, created in Geneva in 1954, in its pre or a reorganized form.

The largely inactive commission is composed of Indian, Canadian and Polish representatives stationed in Saigon, Hanoi, Vientiane, Laos.

American officials caution, however, that there remains considerable uncertainty as to Hanoi would visualize the role in new supervisory mechanism and how much real power would allow it to exercise. They said, is one of the issues in the current negotiations.

**Lon Nol Brothel Survives Ambush**

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Assassins fired three shots at a car carrying Col. Lon Nol, President Lon Nol's brother, but he escaped unhurt, police sources disclosed today.

They said that the attack was made Thursday night as the colonel, Cambodia's new police minister and a powerful member of the ruling party, was returning from Phnom Penh to his way to an official dinner.

However, there was some doubt that the assassin wanted to kill Col. Lon Nol. He was traveling in a car belonging to Phnom Penh.

**60 Rockets Strike Air Base, Town 15 Miles From Saigon**

SAIGON, Oct. 22 (AP).—More than 60 rockets were fired today into the allied air base at Bien Hoa, a nearby corps headquarters and the adjoining town. One shell started a napalm fire at the base, 15 miles northeast of Saigon.

The attack followed an increase in North Vietnamese and Viet Cong bombardment of hamlets on the outskirts of Saigon yesterday, killing one person and wounding at least six. Fighting also was reported in several areas around the capital.

The U.S. command said preliminary reports on the Bien Hoa attack today had said that two Americans were wounded by shell fragments and 16 were injured while taking cover.

Other reports said that 10 South Vietnamese airmen had been wounded and that three civilians had been killed and eight wounded when five rockets fell in Bien Hoa city just outside the base.

**Copter Reported Lost**

Its runways were not hit and the base remained operational, spokesmen said. One helicopter was reportedly destroyed, with three light observation planes damaged.

About 55 100-pound rockets struck the base in three barrages and four rounds landed in the South Vietnamese Third Corps headquarters adjoining the base. There were no reports of casualties at the headquarters.

At least one round fell in a store of napalm canisters, starting a fire. Field reports indicated that there was no immediate risk to other ammunition.

It was the heaviest shelling of any allied installation near Saigon since the Communist offensive was renewed in the area Oct. 5.

**Bombing Near Capital**

B-52s continued pounding suspected enemy troop and supply locations northwest and northeast of Saigon, with 24 bombers dropping 600 tons of explosives.

A U.S. Marine fighter-bomber flying support yesterday for South Vietnamese troops near Quan Loi, 60 miles north of Saigon, accidentally bombed a government position, killing three soldiers and wounding 17, the U.S. command said.

Ground fighting was widely scattered today, and officials in the Central Highlands, where action has recently increased, reported that North Vietnamese troops had overrun a Montagnard village and burned several others.

The officials said that about 50 men had been driven out of the village of Buon Kib near Ban Mo Thout and that the enemy troops had fought off reinforcements who tried to retake it. South

French Aide Hit

PARIS, Oct. 22 (UPI).—François Sautin, the French delegate to the Hanoi talks, who died of wounds received in a U.S. bombing raid, was buried today in Andilly, near Paris.

Mr. Sautin died Thursday of wounds and burns. The 52-year-old diplomat was injured Oct. 19 when the French Mission Hanoi was destroyed. He flown to Paris for treatment Wednesday.

**WEATHER**

LOCATION	TEMP	WIND	COND
ALABAMA	61	70	Cloudy
ALASKA	51	40	Cloudy
ARIZONA	72	40	Clear
ARKANSAS	61	40	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	61	40	Cloudy
CANADA	51	40	Cloudy
CHINA	61	40	Cloudy
COLORED	61	40	Cloudy
CUBA	61	40	Cloudy
DELAWARE	61	40	Cloudy
FLORIDA</			



## cGovern Appears to Waver His Certitude of Victory

By George Lardner Jr.

HANSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 22 (AP)—Bad guys sometimes win, in Sen. McGovern's view. The Democratic candidate for presidency still talks of up over President Nixon month, but his almost theol certitude seems to be rine.

ere are no more denunciations of the polls as "rubbish," gospel-like proclamations of "news" coming Nov. 7 still up in Sen. McGovern's thes, but just as often in the few days, they have been lanted by exhortations for sometimes simply pleading, times with a touch of late urgency.

a McGovern genuinely views campaign as nothing less than side against Republican evils their archetype in the White e: a struggle, as he put it in ut Wednesday, "between our impulses and our more, laser instincts."

even by those standards in imperfect world, Sen. McGovern himself acknowledges, "no ever knows for sure how that gle will resolve itself. We only hope that Americans o

ey must also accept Sen. McGovern's vision of what the elec is all about, a contest, in his is, "between the little people

## London Auction Sells McGovern

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—An on of lithographs by distinguished artists organized by Amer's in London supporting Demo to presidential nominee George McGovern raised \$12,500 in cam funds yesterday.

he money was paid for 25 lots consisting of works of art by as as Picasso, Ben Shahn, y Rivers, David Hockney and e Chagall.

More than 310 persons attended sale, which was restricted to rican bidders. The litho- phs were all contributed by plans in London supporting McGovern.

## Preliminary Tests Under Way

## Fusion Method May Yield 'Clean' Energy

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT)—Preliminary tests are under way, ibly in Moscow, to determine feasibility of a radical new reach to the long-sought goal controlled fusion—the nuclear tion that would produce vir- ally unlimited, pollution-free

Although the concept so far has ain chered only in computer ulation, specialists are so perul that multimillion-dollar orts have been started in rual countries, particularly the nited States and the Soviet oun, to test its validity.

The new line of attack is to at and implode, or collapse to super-dense state, a hollow et of fusion fuel by smashing from all sides with simultane- pulses of laser light. The fuel d either be deuterium or a ture of deuterium and tritium, e being heavy forms, or iso- s, of hydrogen.

he only device even remotely in reach of doing this is at Lebedev Institute in Moscow, an fire nine laser pulses at a

et. Recently, at an interna- al conference in France, let scientists told of recent s with this machine.

he Russians have plans for a eam system, and at least one rican participant in the ting came away convinced, with one or the other of e systems, Moscow will soon

## Anti-War Rallies Quiet in Japan

OKYO, Oct. 22 (AP)—An es- ted 300,000 students and labor ists staged anti-war rallies demonstrations throughout yesterday, but no major ble was reported, police said. ct. 21 has been designated. rnational Anti-War Day" e the General Council of e Deities of Japan issued an rnational appeal against the um war in 1945.

Police said national railway lora staged slowdown came in Tokyo and other area span to support the anti-war causing delays of some us.

## Irving's Account of Hughes Hoax Is Selling Slowly in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Clifford Irving's "What Really happened"—his account of his Howard Hughes autobiography hoax—has been in bookstores for two months. Its publisher as the response of too many people is: "Who really cares?"

Grove Press distributed 700,000 copies of the \$1.95 paperback ook just before the author went to prison in August. So ar, by company count, about 300,000 copies have been sold.

"People have heard a lot about the book, but they're not iving it," said Joseph Liss, Grove's publicity agent. "Cliff rying got a bad press. People don't like him. They think he's crook."

Sonny Cooper, a clerk at Brentano's on Fifth Avenue, said he store had ordered 1,000 copies and sold about 200.

"It's doing miserably and we have boxes and boxes of the ook just gathering dust," he said. "It's been a burden since ve got it. The subject is a dead issue... nobody's interested ny more."

In a Greenwich Village bookstore, Robert Supree, the paperback manager, said he had sold a third of the 600 copies rried. Customers are not buying, he said, because "they just n't believe a word of what Irving says."



SHARING THE BILL—President Richard Nixon smiling to crowd after being introduced by Vice-President Spiro Agnew at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on Friday.

## Nixon Insists Draft Dodgers Must 'Pay a Price' for Actions

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (WP).—For the second time in a week, President Nixon today insisted that American draft dodgers and deserters must "pay a price" for evading military service.

Last Monday, Mr. Nixon told a gathering of families of U.S. prisoners and men missing in action in Vietnam it would be "the most immoral thing I could think of to give amnesty to draft dodgers and those who deserted."

Today, in a Veterans' Day campaign speech broadcast live from his retreat at Camp David, Md., the President told Vietnam veterans and their families, "We are not going to make a mockery of their sacrifice by surrendering to the enemy or by offering amnesty to draft dodgers and deserters."

"The 2 1/2 million who chose to serve America in Vietnam have paid a price for their choice. The few hundred who chose to desert America must pay a price for their choice."

Mr. Nixon also appealed to Americans to give returning veterans "the respect which only you can give."

"They deserve it because they earned it," he said, "and they stand today just as tall as their fathers who fought at Normandy, Iwo Jima and Inchon."

Aimed at McGovern

The speech, which was carried over the NBC, CBS and Mutual radio networks and paid for by the Committee to Re-Elect the President, contained no mention of Sen. George McGovern, though many of its references, such as that to amnesty, were aimed at the Democratic presidential nominee.

Sen. McGovern has said he favors an amnesty for draft dodgers and would consider deserters on a case-by-case basis.

In a radio speech yesterday, Mr. Nixon said that if re-elected, he will never hesitate to make unpopular decisions to defend the nation's interests, but that on basic human matters he will respect and reflect the opinion of the majority.

Mr. Nixon promised also that in the next four years he will "continue to direct the flow of power away from Washington and back to the people."

Yesterday's speech on "my philosophy of government" was an attack on "paternalism," a defense of the "ultimate wisdom of the people" and a pledge to support "basic values."

"I cannot ally myself with those who habitually scorn the will of the majority, who treat a mature people as children to be ordered about, who treat the popular will as something only to be courted at election time and forgotten between elections," Mr. Nixon said.

"That is also why I speak with pride of the new majority that is forming, not around a man or a party, but around a set of principles that is deep in the American spirit."

In arguing, however, that a leader sometimes must take unpopular decisions, Mr. Nixon defended his 1969 decisions affecting Vietnam that caused sharp criticism at the time. After he explained his actions, he said, "the great silent majority of Americans... immediately responded, and the response was powerful, nonpartisan and unmistakable."

"A leader must be willing to take unpopular stands when they are necessary," he argued. "But a leader who insists on imposing on the people his own ideas of how they should live their lives... does not understand the role of a leader in a democracy."

If re-elected, he said, "I shall not hesitate to take the action I think necessary to protect and defend this nation's best interests."

At the same time, he added, on matters "affecting basic human values—on the way Americans live their lives and bring up their children—I am going to respect and reflect the opinion of the people themselves. That is what democracy is all about."

## Cyanide Letter Sent To Israeli Embassy

BONN, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—The Israeli Embassy has received a letter containing cyanide which, on contact with air, develops a lethal poison gas, an embassy spokesman said today.

The letter, posted in the West German city of Karlsruhe, was intercepted and handed over to police because the addressee—Moshe Levi Simon—was unknown at the embassy, the spokesman said.

The incident occurred on Oct. 2 but was not revealed until today.

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## Allende Says Strikes Fail To Stall Chile

## Pilots Back on Job, Rail Line Is Bombed

SANTIAGO, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Pilots of Chile's state airline Lan-Chile returned to work today after a 48-hour strike in support of truck owners who pulled their vehicles off the road on Oct. 11. The truck stoppage touched off widespread strikes against the leftist government of President Salvador Allende.

Yesterday, Mr. Allende insisted that the 11-day-old strikes had failed to paralyze the country. He warned that any attempt at a "fascist push" would be resisted violently.

Mr. Allende told a press conference that 85 percent of the population was still at work and that not a single major industry or essential public service had been stopped.

A spokesman for the pilots' federation said that all its members now were working normally, but he added that some other white-collar airline employees were still out.

Cables Damaged

Authorities today reported the latest of a series of minor sabotage attempts against railroad installations—an explosion that slightly damaged electric power cables on a track 183 miles south of the capital.

A shot was fired at a bus near the southern city of Talcahuano. There were no injuries, an official statement added.

Santiago and other major cities passed through a fifth consecutive six-hour curfew that began at midnight. It was imposed by Gen. Hector Bravo Munoz, who controls 21 of the country's 25 provinces, and nine million of its 10 million inhabitants, under an emergency decree signed by President Allende.

There was no word from leaders of the truck owners' federation on when they would end their stoppage.

Gas Rationed

Meanwhile, gasoline rationing was imposed and a man was killed yesterday—the third violent death since the tension began.

A 41-year-old teacher was slain by a military patrol after he failed to stop when challenged.

Chile's warring political factions today considered an appeal from Roman Catholic Church leaders to avoid "a confrontation which could turn into a struggle with unforeseeable consequences."

"Everything must be done to avoid this," the country's bishops said last night in their first open comment on the power struggle that developed 13 days ago.



DART BIRD—Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis in a few practice shots in her husband's restaurant-bar in Washington, D. C., recently. Although she's only been throwing for two years, she has already won the American women's championship and will compete in the London finals later this month.

## UN Panel Votes To Study Plans For a TV Treaty

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 22 (AP).—The General Assembly's Main Political Committee approved, 68 to 12, Friday a proposal aimed at regulating international transmission of television programs by satellite.

The measure had begun as a Soviet proposal but was so watered down during debate that the Soviet Union and its allies joined the United States and others in voting against it. Eighteen countries abstained.

The measure requested the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to draw up principles of international satellite telecasting with a view to eventual framing of an agreement.

The United States said it opposed the proposal because it was unbalanced in favor of controls and against free flow of information. "It says very little about freedom of information and talks only about the sovereignty of the state," U.S. delegate Robert Tyson told the committee.

By a vote of 30 to 27, with 44 countries abstaining, the committee rejected Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik's demand that the measure provide specifically for the writing of a treaty controlling international telecasts.

## Philippines Reports Quelling Red Uprising Costing 26 Lives

MANILA, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Philippine authorities today put down an armed Communist uprising which cost 26 lives in a battle that lasted 26 hours in a predominantly Moslem city 400 miles south of Manila, a government spokesman said.

He said 300 airlifted army and marine reinforcements "regained total control of the situation" in Marawi City at 9 a.m. today. A "heavily armed Maoist group, estimated at between 100 and 400 strong," had launched the uprising at 7 a.m. yesterday with an attack on a depleted government company of less than 100 men, according to authorities.

It was the first "organized armed attack" since President Ferdinand E. Marcos declared martial law on Sept. 23. Information Secretary Francisco Tatad said.

Killed were 9 government soldiers, 13 rebels and 4 civilian hostages believed shot by the insurgents when the captives tried to escape from the rebels, the government news release said. It said six government soldiers were wounded and one was missing while one rebel was captured and "scores of suspects" were placed in a military stockade.

Japanese Ambassador Toshio Urase was pinned down during fighting at Mindanao State University in Marawi City, but he escaped while wearing a disguise—a Moslem fez and a batik sarong—authorities said. Or the

Fighting covered a radius of 30 miles and included street skirmishes inside Marawi City, he said.

President Marcos used Moslem-Christian fighting in Mindanao as a reason for martial law. He said more than 3,000 Moslems and Christians had been killed and a half-million persons displaced by such fighting during the past several years.

Yesterday, the president signed a martial-law decree enabling an estimated 700,000 Filipino peasants to own a family size farm of 12.5 acres each.

He said the action would narrow the gap between the rich and the poor and "remove social roots" of Communist rebellion which prompted him to proclaim the martial law.

Reporting to the nation on the martial-law administration, Mr. Marcos said authorities had seized 30,438 unlicensed or high-powered firearms—enough to arm three army divisions. He said he had dismissed 4,868 government officials and employees, and authorities arrested more than 500 wanted criminals.

## 3 Masterpieces Are Stolen From Prague Gallery

PRAGUE, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—Three valuable paintings by Tintoretto, El Greco and Frans Hals have been stolen from Prague's National Gallery, Czechoslovakia's news agency reported yesterday.

The theft was discovered by a watchman making his rounds early Friday morning. The paintings had been cut from their frames, Celeka said.

The Tintoretto was a painting of St. Jerome; the El Greco, a head of Christ dating from 1595, and the Frans Hals, a portrait of Jasper Schade van Westrum, painted in 1645.

The missing masterpieces are worth millions of dollars.

## Soviet Translation Lead

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP).—The Soviet Union led all nations in the number of books translated in 1970. According to a survey, the Soviet Union published 3,500 translations.

## Come to the flavor of Marlboro

The simple things are important in the life of the American cowboy. Fresh country air and a good horse. The smell of breakfast steaks on an open fire. And time to enjoy. The rich full flavor of a Marlboro cigarette. Wherever people smoke for flavor, you'll find the Marlboro Brand.



## Obituaries

## Harlow Shapley, Scientist, Social Activist

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Harlow Shapley, 86, a renowned astronomer, died Friday in a nursing home in Boulder, Colo.

In his first half-century of life, Harlow Shapley's accomplishments as scientist, educator, administrator and author established him as an astronomer who, according to colleagues, was "of Copernican importance."

Then, from a brilliant man devoted to science, he became a brilliant scientist devoted to man.

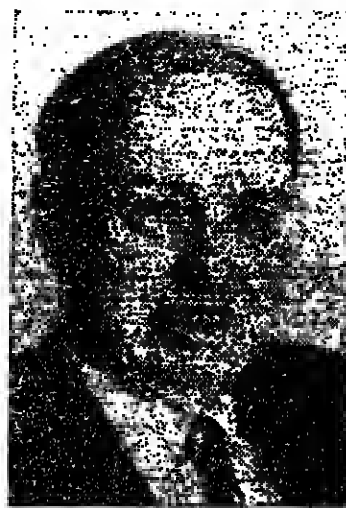
When the atomic bomb gave proof that mankind had the means to destroy itself, the Harvard astronomer and professor shifted his attention from distant galaxies to doing battle against internationalism, greed, hunger, pride and prejudice on earth.

He espoused unpopular causes he believed to be right; he condemned the cold war that had just broken out in the late 1940s, urging coexistence instead.

He considered his fight against what he termed the "Red-busters" of the fifties and sixties to be one of his most significant contributions outside of astronomy.

His support for friendship with the Soviet Union, which then was consolidating its hold on Eastern Europe and threatening further expansion, made Mr. Shapley an easy target for vitriolic anti-Communists.

He crossed swords with the House Committee on Un-American Activities and later with the since-deceased Sen. Joseph R.



Dr. Harlow Shapley

McCarthy. Rep. John E. Rankin, then chairman of the House committee, threatened contempt-of-congress charges, but nothing came of it. And a Senate subcommittee exonerated the astronomer of "the doubtful loyalty" tag that Sen. McCarthy tried to affix.

Although reluctant to take credit for advances in astronomical research because, he said, his efforts were only a small part of the picture, Mr. Shapley fashioned a new yardstick to measure the cosmos.

With the light-year yardstick, based on his study of the pulsation in the luminosity of the variable stars, Mr. Shapley measured the visible universe and found it 1,000 times larger than had been thought.

He measured the diameter of the Milky Way (100,000 light years), and he discovered that the sun and its planets were not, as scientists then believed, in the center of the galaxy.

These findings not only were of immense scientific value, but also held import for religious thought and philosophy. By enlarging man's concept of the physical universe and placing him on a small planet orbiting a modest star, which was only one of millions in the Milky Way—that galaxy being one of billions in star-populated space—Mr. Shapley diminished the stature of man in the cosmos.

The concept, was not generally accepted by scientists until the 1920s. It was, Mr. Shapley wrote, "perhaps the most eye-opening revelation" of the prebings with the improved telescopes, cameras and photoelectric photometers.

Discussing the orientation of man in the cosmos, Mr. Shapley wrote that the concept of the metagalaxy—the galaxy of galaxies—"does not make us so aware of our superiority."

Mr. Shapley was born in Nashville, Mo. He received his BA in 1910 from the University of Missouri and his MA the next year. Photographs he had taken of eclipsing variable stars won him a Princeton Observatory fellowship in 1913. Within a year he had completed requirements for his PhD from Princeton.

Mr. Shapley then went to the Mount Wilson Observatory in California, where as a staff astronomer for the next seven years he devoted himself to the study of cepheid variables, stars whose light pulsations cannot be attributed to eclipses.

In 1921, at the age of 36, Mr. Shapley succeeded the late Edward Charles Pickering as director of the Harvard College Observatory and as Harvard's Faine professor of practical astronomy. He retired from Harvard in 1954.

At Harvard, he directed the use of as many as 25 big telescopes in Massachusetts, Colorado, New Mexico, South Africa and temporary stations where special visibility conditions warranted an expedition.

Dr. Hans Thacher Clarke

BOSTON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Dr. Hans Thacher Clarke, 84, who for 45 years was a prominent medical educator and researcher, whose investigations helped lead to the artificial synthesis of vitamin B-1 in 1936, died here yesterday.

From 1928 to 1956, Dr. Clarke was a professor of biochemistry at Cambridge University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. From 1956 to 1964 he was a guest lecturer at Yale University and from 1965 until his retirement last year he was a guest researcher at Children's Hospital here. His home was in nearby Cambridge, Mass.

Said bin Taimur

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Said bin Taimur, 62, who ruled the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman for 38 years and resisted the tide of change sweeping the Arabian Peninsula, died here Friday of a heart attack.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said the former sultan died in his suite at the Dorchester Hotel. He had lived there since he was ousted by his son, Qabus bin Said, in a coup on July 23, 1970. The country, situated in the southeastern part of the peninsula, is now known as Oman.

The former sultan will be buried in Britain. Reports from Oman's capital, Muscat, said there will be no official mourning there. Said bin Taimur was 13th of his dynasty and one of the last of the Arabian Peninsula's feudal leaders. Under his rule, life in the sultanate was not much different from what it had been in the 15th century. Islamic laws were rigidly enforced. There was no music, no dancing, no cinema. Women were heavily veiled. Electricity and running water were practically unknown. It was forbidden to go out at night after curfew had been sounded and the town gates were locked.

Norman E. Taney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UPI)—Norman E. Taney, 50, an internationally known expert in coastal engineering and oceanography, who was founder and president of Geonautics, Inc., a geological nautical engineering firm, died Thursday of lung cancer at the Veterans Administration hospital.

Mr. Taney traveled extensively as a consultant in Europe and in the Middle East, often serving as a witness in shoreline litigation.

### \$3.5 Million Set As Damages in Speck's Murders

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (UPI)—A judge has awarded \$3.5 million in damages to the lone survivor and the families of the victims of Richard Speck's 1966 massacre of eight student nurses. Mrs. Corazon Amurao Attienza, a Filipino, who escaped the slaughter by rolling under a bed, was awarded \$1.5 million. The families of the eight killed were awarded \$200,000 each.

Casimir R. Wachowski, Mrs. Attienza's attorney, conceded it was not likely the money ever would be received because Speck is in prison. But he said Speck has taken up art work and may write a book which may be made into a movie and make him a lot of money.

Mr. Wachowski said Speck has sold some of his art for more than \$200 a picture. "It certainly seems to us we must prevent this monster from coming into any money in the future," Mr. Wachowski said.

### Snow and Cold Plague Austria

VIENNA, Oct. 22 (AP)—Snow-falls and subzero temperatures over the weekend led to the closure of roads, traffic snarls and numerous collisions in several parts of Austria, particularly in the mountainous west where motorists lacked winter tires or chains.

According to the automobile club, at least 80 centimeters of snow dumped on some mountain roads in Vorarlberg and Tyrol provinces. At Mount Grossglockner, on the high Alpine road linking Carinthia and Salzburg provinces, temperatures dropped to an unusual minus 12 degrees centigrade.



### SQUIRREL'S SNACK—

When cold weather hit New York City ahead of time this year, our little friend had to hastily adapt to the situation. Top, digging out food from warm weather hiding place, and bottom, emerging with one of precious acorns, to deposit it in a new, more cold-resistant hiding place.



## U.S.-Indian Relations Frozen, Korean Talks Scheduled on Nov. 2 and 30

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22 (UPI)—The strained relationship between the United States and India remains unrelieved by any effort to improve things and there are, in fact, signs that the alienation has become deeper and more frozen.

Last year, when the Nixon administration was "tilting" to Pakistan during the Pakistan repression of what is now Bangladesh and during the Indian-Pakistan war that followed, American diplomats in New Delhi were saying that U.S.-Indian relations had hit rock bottom.

Now, 10 months after the war, though anti-American public demonstrations here have become less virulent, it appears that relations have deteriorated even further.

There are many negative signs: When the war broke out, the United States halted development aid to both India and Pakistan—in India's case, \$75.8 million in aid already contracted for on the grounds that development could not proceed in the face of the hostilities. Development programs have, of course, been resumed, but the aid to India has not been resumed. On the other hand, Washington has granted about \$100 million in loans and debt relief to Pakistan since the war in December.

The aid mission at the U.S. Embassy here is being reduced in personnel from more than 100 Americans to a skeleton staff of 30 or perhaps fewer.

The Indian government has blocked visas for several hundred American scholars, including Fulbright scholars. The government took that step even though it was aware that the staunchest support for India in the United States was from the academic community.

The government is investigating charges of misuse by the American Embassy of rupee funds acquired through the sale of Public Law 480 surplus wheat to India. Public Law 480 provides for the sale abroad of agricultural surpluses and says that the proceeds be used for specified government projects in the country.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other top Indian officials have stepped up criticism of American policy in Vietnam.

The U.S. Embassy has been without an ambassador since July, when Kenneth B. Keating resigned after three years, though President Nixon has recently appointed new ambassadors to other countries, including neighboring Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon), without waiting for the outcome of the American elections.

Officials of India and the United States agree that it would take a major move, such as a commitment to a fresh and serious dialogue, to get relations back on a positive course.

"All I want," an American Embassy official said the other day, "is for both sides to come together and recognize their honest, basic differences, and then go on and build from there." But he acknowledged ruefully that there had been no movement in that direction by either side.

Since the latter part of Sep-

tember, Mrs. Gandhi, her cabinet and key state government officials of her New Congress party have been accusing the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of stirring trouble against the Gandhi government all over India.

However, no informed Indian believes this because the outbreaks clearly have been the result of real grievances. It is impossible to measure the effect of the CIA-conspiracy charges on the illiterate masses, but educated Indians tend to ridicule the accusations.

Some leading newspapers have called on Mrs. Gandhi either to name the CIA agitators and throw them out of the country, or to stop repeating the charges.

### Vessel Returns To France With Chilean Copper

LE HAVRE, Oct. 23 (AP)—A Panama-registered freighter arrived here from Rotterdam today with 1,350 tons of Chilean copper, which may be seized at the request of the U.S. Braden Kennecott Copper Corp.

The copper, bought by two French firms, was first ordered seized by a court ruling here at the request of the American firm. The company contended that it was not properly indemnified by Chile for the seizure of its copper mines in July, 1971. But the state-owned Corporation del Cobre de Chile asked the French justice to remove the seizure order and an appeals court here decided on Oct. 19 to withhold its ruling.

Meanwhile, the Communist-led CGT union of longshoremen in this Atlantic port voted to handle the copper aboard the freighter Birte Oldemeyer.

The vote reversed a previous decision not to unload the cargo.

The dockers said that their boycott was intended to alert public opinion, but it now appeared that refusing to unload the copper might interfere with the Chilean government's interests. The unloading could start early tomorrow.

Dutch dockworkers also had refused to unload the freight.

### India, Pakistan Deadlocked on Kashmir Line

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22 (Reuters).—A series of talks between senior military commanders of India and Pakistan on the demarcation of a truce line in Kashmir has ended in deadlock, the Indian Defense Ministry announced today.

It said fresh difficulties had cropped up at the talks at the Indian border post of Suchetgarh today and that these would have to be sorted out—apparently at a higher level—before discussions could be resumed.

The deadlock comes only four days after an Indian Defense Ministry statement that some decisions on the line had been taken and surveys were marking these out on maps. The optimistic note of the statement had led to speculation even in official circles here that the two countries were close to agreement on the truce line after more than two months' negotiations.

The delay in delineation is holding up the agreed troop withdrawals from occupied ground elsewhere along the Indo-Pakistan frontier.

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, South Korea, Oct. 22 (UPI)—South Korea and North Korea will hold further political discussions next month toward negotiating a peaceful reunification of this divided land.

A South Korean government spokesman said here today that the second meeting of the political coordinating committee set up by the two Koreas was scheduled for Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, Nov. 2, and a third in Seoul on Nov. 30. A simultaneous announcement was being made in Pyongyang, he said.

The first meeting, on Oct. 12, was held in Panmunjom, the site of the truce talks that have continued since the end of the Korean war in 1953.

The South Korean spokesman said that the Nov. 2 conference would take up problems related to improving relations between the South and North and to the organization of the committee. He had no further details nor any on the agenda for the third session.

Other Talks in Progress

The coordinating committee is one of two key channels of communication between the Koreas. The other, the Red Cross talks on the reunifying of divided families, is scheduled to continue in Pyongyang Tuesday and in Seoul on Nov. 22.

South Korean officials said that the increasing tempo of the negotiations with the North was the reason for the timing of martial law imposed last Tuesday night. President Chung Hee Park also suspended part of the constitution, dissolved the National Assembly, forbade all political activity, imposed censorship on the press and closed the universities.

President Park said that this was a prelude to political reforms needed to present a united front to the North in the Red Cross and political negotiations.

Would Provoke Tension

But it was also clear that the political reforms would prolong his tenure in office. A constitutional revision allowing Mr. Park to be elected to two more terms of six years each, instead of the present four-year term, was scheduled to be announced next week, "affirmed" by a referendum within a month and effected in a presidential election in early December.

New details were made available by South Korean sources today. They said that elections for a new National Assembly would be held in February and that the lawmakers' six-year terms would begin next spring at the time of Mr. Park's inauguration.

Thus, there was the prospect that Mr. Park, who came to power in a military coup in 1961, would be in power until 1985, when he will be 68 years old, in effect, for the rest of his political life.

Critics of President Park said they feared that his plan to strengthen his power might backfire and hinder the negotiations with the North. The critics, who said that they could not speak publicly because of the martial law, argued that if South Korean strength became clear to Premier Kim Il Sung of North Korea, Mr. Kim might break off the contacts.

Shah Back From Russia

TEHRAN, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Shah and Empress Farah returned yesterday from their official visit to the Soviet Union as guests of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the government.

## IRA Wings Reportedly Unite To Face Protestants' Threat

BELFAST, Oct. 22 (UPI)—The two feuding wings of the Irish Republican Army united today in a "defense pact" to protect Roman Catholics against Protestant to-kill threats by militant Protestants, IRA sources said.

Belfast Catholics, meanwhile, held a "festival of the oppressed" demonstration to show continued defiance to British direct rule and the British Army.

IRA sources said the decision to reunify resulted from a statement Thursday by Protestant extremist leader William Craig, that he and his followers were "prepared to come out and shoot to kill" to keep Northern Ireland British.

The IRA wants to unite the province with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic. Sources said the IRA's militant Provisional and Marxist Official wings "have formed a defense pact and their volunteers will fight side by side if attacked."

They said officials of the two wings agreed to set up a four-man coordinating committee to organize defense operations in Belfast Catholic areas. Other similar committees would attend to isolated Catholic communities in rural areas. Last week, they said, a number of Catholic-owned farms were burned.

Militiamen Killed

Quinn killed a part-time soldier today, raking his car with shots in a highway ambush. The trooper, John Bell, was the 19th member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, the province's militia, to be killed in three years of sectarian violence. The slaying raised Ulster's death toll to 618 in that period. Mr. Bell was shot on a road near upper Lough Erne, on the border with the Irish Republic, as he drove to man a checkpoint with his brother, another member of the regiment.

Troops firing rubber bullets scattered mobs of rock-throwing Catholic youths in Belfast and Londonderry tonight and traded shots with gunmen in the wake of the Belfast clash. As the youths fled the rubber-bullet fusillades in the New Lodge Road area, two gunmen opened up with automatic fire on the soldiers, the army said. The troops returned fire but reported no hits. There were no army casualties.

Security sources reported today that an IRA man captured Friday night in a raid in a tavern in Londonderry was the guerrilla's top bomb expert in the city, Anthony (Dodo) Doherty, 31, a Brn grabbed by a patrol with another suspected terrorist after an anonymous tip to army headquarters, the sources reported.

In a statement yesterday, Mr. Craig claimed growing support today for his "shoot-to-kill" pledge both inside and outside the ranks of his immediate followers. "We have been getting a steady stream of support messages," the former home affairs minister told newsmen before leaving for a weekend holiday. "They come not only from loyalists but from others outside their ranks—including businessmen."

Lynch, Heath Confer

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain and Jack Lynch of Ireland discussed the Northern Ireland crisis for 45 minutes here yesterday and the Irish leader ex-

pressed his deep anxiety at recent events in the province. Mr. Lynch also impressed Mr. Heath the need for improved talks between London, Dublin and leaders of the Protestant majority and Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

Irish prime minister said political initiative leading to talks was increasingly urgent. Irish delegation statement said: "Their hastily arranged meeting came at the close of the Comm Market summit conference by

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The Icelandic ship Ljost told by radio not to enter British port of Grimsby on Friday, sailed on to Hamburg with its cargo of cod fillets, Irish officials said.

The union said its ban was a serious blow to Iceland's port trade since between 80 and 100 cargo vessels call at Belfast each year with most of land's \$20 million worth of ports to Britain.

But Iceland's ambassador to Britain, Nello Sigurdson, said the ban would have no immediate effect on his country's economy.

"There are areas where it is a fish shortage and our fish will be able to go elsewhere," he said. In fact, he added, the ban will hurt Britain more than land in lost trade.

He noted that most of Britain's annual \$20 million worth of ports to Iceland are carried Icelandic freighters.

The ban followed a week of increasing conflict over the 50-year fishing limits universally imposed by Iceland on Sept. 1. Brn trawlers, recognizing only former 13-mile limit, have continued to fish Icelandic waters.

In one of several incidents last week, the Icelandic gunboat Alfrann and put a hole in 43-ton trawler Alderhol w trying to slash its trawl wire.

The British union said it was asking the international trade workers' federation to extend ban to ports in Europe, particularly West Germany.

Amin, Nyerere Fail to Confer

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 22 (Reuters)—President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President J. J. U. of Uganda did not meet as expected, yesterday during Somalia's anniversary celebrations although the two saw each other from opposite ends of a reviewing stand at a parade.

Dr. Nyerere has not received Gen. Amin's government's invitation to power 21 months ago a military coup against Mr. Obote, a close friend and political ally of the Tanzanian president.

A meeting had been expected last night but President Nyerere and his delegation left Mogadishu in the afternoon. On arrival home, he made no statement.

Associated Press

ROMAN CAMPAIGN—Youth reading sign on tree saying "This tree is dying of pollution." Similar signs appeared on other trees in Villa Borghese as part of ecology campaign. Rome is one of the cities with least greenery per inhabitant in the world.

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## Dockers Ban Iceland Ship From Britain

LONDON, Oct. 22 (Reuters) British dockers announced a nationwide ban last night on handling of cargoes, including fish, to and from Iceland.

A spokesman for the Transport and General Workers Union said the ban had been imposed because of the continued harassment of British fishing vessels inside the 50-mile sea limit claimed by Iceland. The spokesman said the ban would continue until "the Icelandic government gives us assurance that has meant will end and means talks will take place."

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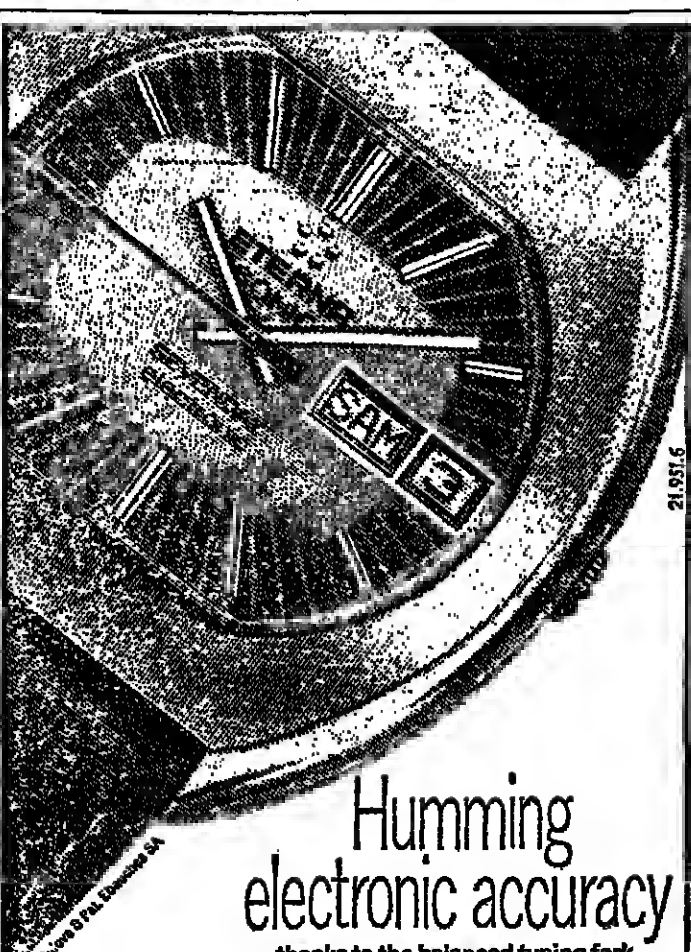
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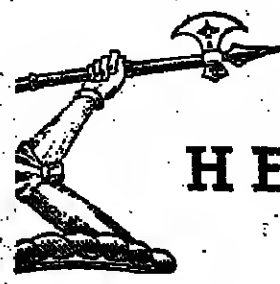
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HENNESSY

## Family Tradition

Cognac is a sleepy little town in the peaceful west part of France whose sole claim to a place in history once was as the birthplace of King François I.

It was, that is, until the wine-growers of the region began stilling their wine into brandy and selling it to the four corners of the earth. Today the Cognacais are to boast that the name of their town is better known in a world than that of any other such city except Paris.

But how its thin, acid wine was transformed into the suave richness that is cognac is scarcely as miraculous as the metamorphosis of the lowly caterpillar to a graceful butterfly. And it came about quite accidentally.

The making of wine at Cognac goes back to Roman times but the Romans also introduced the practice of salting the wine. Atlantic coast by the simple expedient of seawater in the heat of the sun, which cannot be done economically further north.

This was the nearest source of supply for salt-poor northern Europe and Britain in the Middle Ages, and while the ships were adding salt, the traders acquired taste for the local wine. Thus they took advantage of the opportunity to sail up the Charente river to pick up this other luxury available at home—wine, even a rather poor wine of Cognac.

### Changing Tastes

This happy state of affairs lasted for several centuries until a series of circumstances made the use of Cognac less desirable. Changing tastes and the availability of better wines combined in heavy import duties on wine volume drove the producers to seek ways of reducing its bulk and increasing its keeping power. The solution, with hindsight, was obvious: distill the wine to brandy. The alchemists of the Middle Ages had developed an art of distilling in their search for an elixir of life (hence a French *eau-de-vie*, water of life, from the Latin *aqua vitae*, which still survives in Scandinavian *akvavit*), drawing on the knowledge of the Arabs, who in turn picked it up from the Greeks.

But it was not much used in the Cognac region until economic necessity made it imperative about 1600. Nor was early brandy the most palatable of drinks. Jacques, sweetened brandies aromatized with spices and heavily developed at least as much to hide the defects of poor distillation as for any medicinal properties they were claimed to have.

It was nevertheless this distillation that the winegrowers of cognac turned in their desperation. In the language of their northern clients they "burned" their wine to produce what the French called *brandy*, and a their ubiquitous trading ships used into English as "brandy," later shortened simply to "brandy."

This was the beginning of the soon stage for the wines of cognac. It took a long time to find the first relatively crude brandy into what we know today as cognac. Trial and error and gradually improved distilling methods gradually brought people the realization that there was something special about this particular brandy above all others.

### The Best Brand

By the middle of the 18th century cognac in Britain, the Netherlands and other parts of Europe had replaced cognac as the best brandy and exports rose rapidly. The French Revolution and the Empire cut off the large British market for many a long year, but no doubt the very lack of their favorite brandy combined with Napoleon's well-known fondness for cognac, which he carried with him from Spain to Russia, made it a household word and led to countless imitations of the real thing, or—why not?—outright cognac.

Fortunately, all the imitations are now disappeared thanks to international agreements that real cognac is inimitable and not be protected as a unique contribution to civilized living in a world.

But helpful as history may have been, it cannot be totally edited for the success of cognac. It is first of all the brandy itself, an inherent quality, that is responsible for it and then theakers.

Fourteen years before Napoleon's birth in 1769, an Irishman named Richard Hennessy came to cognac to recuperate from wounds suffered at the Battle of Minster, where he had served as captain in the Irish brigade of a French army.

The retired adventurer, slugged few barrels of cognac to friends in Ireland and by 1785 was in

business. Later on a company was founded in the English name of his son Jacques as James Hennessy and Company, but the French Revolution and the wars of the Empire soon eliminated the British market, which then included Ireland.

### Number One in America

It was a period of marking time but at least it was possible to make an opening in the American market, from which Hennessy has never been dislodged (except during the Prohibition years) and where the company is number one. But that is getting a little ahead of the story.

When the French Revolution came along there was also the problem of Jacques Hennessy's nationality, for he was born in Flanders of Irish parents. That problem was later resolved when he was elected a deputy to the French parliament in 1824 and his French citizenship was thereby recognized.

Jacques's son Auguste continued the political activities of his father as deputy and later senator from his district, but together with his two brothers, James and Frederick, also ran the family company. Later Hennessys also held public office but the firm always remained a family affair.

Exports grew in about 1860. Hennessy first began doing its own bottling instead of shipping in barrels as had traditionally been the practice.

The management of the firm is still entirely in the hands of the Hennessy family who are understandably proud and solicitous of their product. As they like to say: "When your family name is on the outside of the bottle, you care about what's on the inside."

### Family Tradition

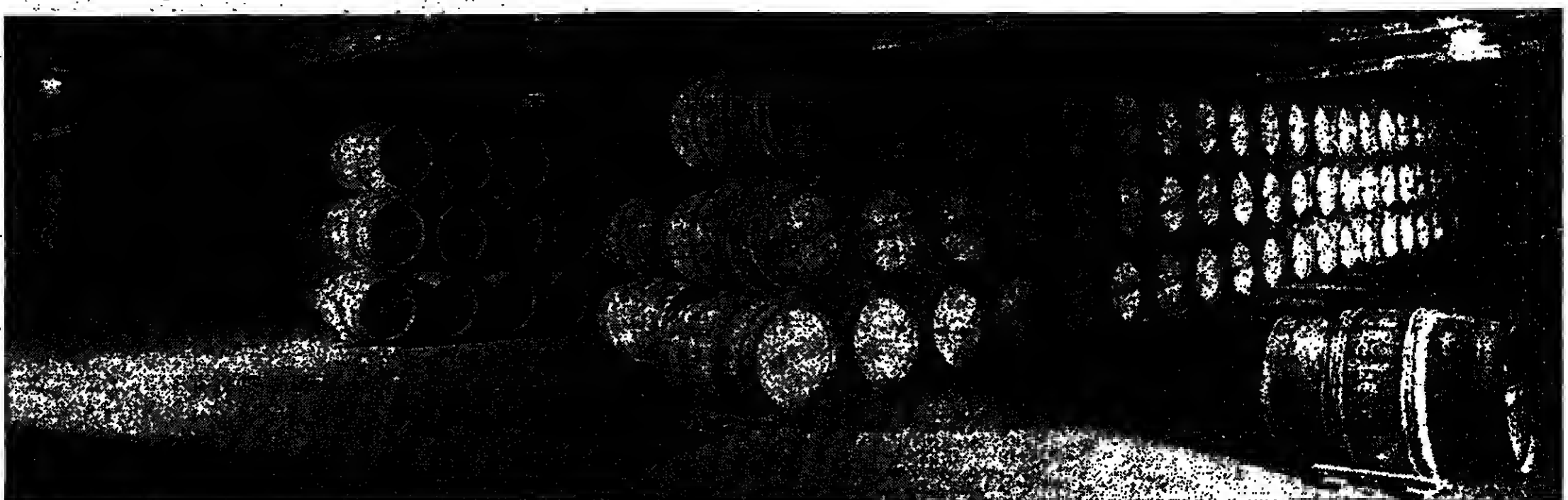
Choosing what goes into the bottle is the hardest part of making a good cognac, but this, too, is a family tradition at Hennessy. Maurice Filloux, as Head Taster, has this demanding job, as have five generations of Filloux before him. And he is training a nephew to follow him one day.

Maurice Filloux tastes constantly, now a sample brought in by one of the small distillers Hennessy buys from, now an ancient cognac from the "paradise," the company's reserve of old cognacs. Hennessy has the largest reserves of old (and new) cognac in the world and they include 143-gallon tipples (hogheads) of 1830 and 1815 cognacs. The 1830 cognac is proof of yet another family tradition, for it was distilled and sold to Hennessy by the great-grandfather of Charles Yvon, who today still produces and sells cognac to Hennessy.

And this is the very essence of a great cognac firm. Every time Hennessy buys a barrel of new cognac, they are saluting the unborn generations who will eventually drink it when it is good enough, and every time Maurice Filloux feels a Hennessy blend could use a bit of that 1830 reserve cognac, he is shaking hands with an ancestor who bought it for Hennessy from the ancestor of a man he may have spoken to that morning.

Such continuity is rare anywhere but to be so concentrated in one firm, one of the three largest cognac firms, in an age when the byword is change, is somewhat miraculous in itself and may help explain the reputation Hennessy has made for itself in our depersonalized world.

# THE ANCIENT ART OF CREATING FINE COGNAC



Part of Hennessy's enormous cognac reserves—the world's largest—some of which is over a century-and-a-half old.

## A Rigorous Standard of Quality

Cognac is a brandy, but no other brandy is cognac. By French law and international agreement, cognac may only be produced in a precisely delimited region around the town of Cognac, essentially the two departments of the Charente and the Charente-Maritime, which have a chalky soil that imparts its unique taste to cognac.

Only certain grape varieties may be used to make the white wine which is distilled into cognac. Today the Saint-Emilion (which has nothing to do with the wine of that name), or Ugni-Blanc, is the principal variety, covering 95 percent of the vineyard because of its high yield. The Folle Blanche, which used to be the main variety, and the Colombard make up the remainder.

### No Limit to Yield

Contrary to other wine-producing areas with an *appellation contrôlée*, there is no limit on the yield per acre because a thin, acid wine of only 7 to 8 percent alcohol by volume makes a better cognac than would a more sturdy wine. This also helps somewhat to make up for the enormous shrinking in acreage of vineyards that occurred after the onslaught of the phylloxera disease in the late 19th century.

The harvest usually begins fairly late, in October, and as soon as the wine has stopped fermenting the distilling begins. The majority of winegrowers are just that and deliver their wine to one of the distilleries of a large firm like Hennessy or to smaller distillers who may also be winegrowers. For that matter, Hennessy, too, owns vineyards.

Only one type of still is permitted—the old-fashioned pot still consisting of a large copper pot in which the wine is heated to above the temperature at which alcohol boils (173.5° F.) but below the boiling point of water.

The alcohol vapors carry other volatile substances with them

into the head of the still and down the "swan's neck" into the "serpentine," the condenser coil, where they are condensed by cold water and emerge at about 28 percent alcohol.

The first distillation is called the *brouillis*, which then under-

goes through a second distillation, the *bonne chauffe*, and comes out crystal clear at a fiery 70 percent alcohol (140 proof). Only the "heart" is retained as cognac. The first part, the "head," and the last part, the "tail," go back into the wine and the *brouillis* for further distillation because

they still retain undesirable odors. The "heart" is now raw cognac, ready for aging in the wood. But not just any wood will do. Only oak from the nearby Limousin and the Tronçais forest in the department of the Allier may be used. The wood should come from trees at least 80 years old because the tannin of younger wood is too harsh. Furthermore, the cut wood must be weathered another four or five years before it is fit for use.

Hennessy make all their own barrels in their private cooperage. However, young barrels are only used for stocking young cognac, and the best aging takes place in old casks. Among the Hennessy blends, Brac d'Or is a particularly subtle gentle cognac which has only been aged in barrels which are themselves very ancient.

### Gentle Aging

Young cognac is first aged for a year in new barrels and then transferred to old barrels for more gentle aging. The cognac gradually mellows, picking up tannin and color from the wood and losing alcohol and some water by evaporation through the wood.

The evaporation can amount to as much as 3 percent a year and every year as much cognac as is annually consumed in France disappears into the atmosphere above the town, leaving blackened walls and roofs behind it. This characteristic appearance of cognac storage buildings is caused by a black fungus that thrives on the alcohol fumes.

Unfortunately, there is nothing to be done about the loss because it is an integral part of the aging process. The cognac must mellow in contact with the air, which is why the barrels are topped up only once a year, and then not completely.

When the cognac is five years old at Hennessy, Maurice Filloux

tastes it and decides whether it is excellent enough for further aging or is ready for immediate blending.

The blending is an extraordinary art for not only must Hennessy produce a quality cognac but one which is the same year in and year out as their clients have come to appreciate it.

Hennessy's immense "new" reserves (cognac under 50 years of age) and large old reserves (actually going back to Napoleon's time, which is a rare boast) of some 100,000 barrels, the biggest stock of cognac in the world, give the company a singular advantage in blending a fine product.

But cognacs of different ages are not all there is to the blending. There are seven subdivisions of the cognac area each of which bring something to the blend.

### Four Best Areas

Grande Champagne has elegance and bouquet, but takes a long time to age. Petite Champagne also has much finesse but matures more rapidly. Borderies brings body to the blend and Fins Bois ages rapidly and offers its characteristic taste. It is in these four best areas of Cognac that Hennessy has its vineyards and buys its supplies from thousands of small farmers.

There are four qualities of

Hennessy that must be produced uniformly. Some of the older stocks go into Brac Armé, the first quality, but it is with the increasingly higher qualities V.S.O.P., Brac d'Or, and X.O., that the value of the ancient reserves becomes evident.

Before the cognac can be bottled it must also be brought down to a uniform 80 proof by the addition of distilled water, for the younger cognacs in the blend may still be at 120 proof or more. After a period of rest to recover from the handling involved in blending and reducing the proof, the cognac is bottled, labeled and shipped to any of 116 countries, for Hennessy exports 95 percent of its production.

Hennessy alone represents nearly one-fifth of total cognac production and holds the lead in some 40 different markets. The United States is Hennessy's largest outlet, and the company holds first place there with about 50 percent of the market.

From Santiago de Chile to San Francisco to Singapore people can enjoy the outstanding quality of a cognac that generations of Hennessys, Filloux and Yvons have toiled to make possible. Perhaps this is the greatest miracle to emerge from the eon spun in desperation by the winegrowers of Cognac.

## Cognac and Connoisseur

Cognac is always a pleasure to drink but observing a few rules will enhance that pleasure immensely. The cognac must mellow in contact with the air, which is why the barrels are topped up only once a year, and then not completely.

The large balloon-shaped glass is preferred by many other drinkers. Both permit swirling the cognac to release its aroma, but neither should ever be heated above a candle or any other source of heat except your own hand. Too much heat will destroy the bouquet and cause too violent an evaporation of alcohol which is quite volatile enough without help.

### Prolong the Pleasure

Never pour in more than about a shot at a time. It is far better to prolong the pleasure by repetition than by working your way through an inelegantly overfilled glass.

Cognac is at its best after a good meal when the coffee is served and cigars are passed around. This is the time for the rich subtlety of a fine Brac d'Or, a V.S.O.P. (which stands for Very Superior Old Pale), or best of all an X.O. (Extra Old), the summit of Hennessy's blending art, the cognac which draws most heavily on the firm's "paradise" of ancient cognacs.

But there is no reason to scorn a fine Brac Armé which gives a far more accessible and repeatable pleasure than X.O. depending as it does on those priceless stocks of aged cognac.

X.O. is well named and there is nothing misleading about it as there can be when the name of an emperor or king is evoked. A Napoleon brandy does not mean brandy from Napoleon's time, for there is none on the market, but a style of cognac, French law

merely requires that such a cognac be at least five years old.

There are many other ways to enjoy cognac than neat. It makes a fine aperitif or nightcap on the rocks with plain water or soda and it enters into many cocktails. It also has many uses in cooking, in sauces, in flaming certain dishes, but in all these cases it is best to use a younger cognac such as Brac Armé, which has plenty of taste to do the trick, while the great subtlety and finesse of older cognacs would be wasted.

How long can a cognac be aged? You will often hear it said that 40 years is optimal but that is only an average. Some cognacs will gain little by aging more than five years and yet Hennessy still has some 1830 and 1815 cognacs in the wood.

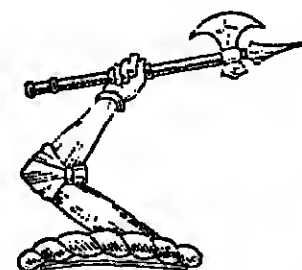
They were obviously of outstanding quality even when very young, but while the 1815 is nearing the end of the line and will no doubt soon go into large glass demijohns as have a few even older vintages, the 1830 is still vigorous.

### Pretty Resistant

Does a cognac age in the bottle? No. Theoretically an 1800 cognac bottled in 1840 has the same age as a 1930 cognac bottled in 1970, and the "younger" one may well be better. Corks gradually deteriorate if they are not replaced at intervals and there can be other accidents of storage.

Cognac is pretty resistant and any storage place is good. It might not be wise, however, to keep it near a radiator. It does not have to be stored lying down as does wine.

Will it go bad once the bottle is open? Only after a long time, but it is certainly best to drink up an open bottle within a few weeks or months to enjoy it at its best.



*The alchemists of the Middle Ages had developed the art of distilling in their search for an elixir of life (hence the French *eau-de-vie*, water of life, from the Latin *aqua vitae*, which still survives in Scandinavian *akvavit*), drawing on the knowledge of the Arabs, who in turn picked it up from the Greeks.*

## Cognac Recipes

### The Manhattan

Four parts Hennessy Cognac and 1 part sweet vermouth over cracked ice. Stir and strain into cocktail glass. Dash of bitters optional. Decorate with cherry.

### French Coffee

Place a dessert spoon over a demi-tasse of hot black coffee. Place a cube of sugar in the spoon and add 1 oz. of Hennessy Cognac. Blaze the Cognac with a match . . . allow to burn until flame begins to fade, then pour contents into coffee. A perfect ending to a fine meal.

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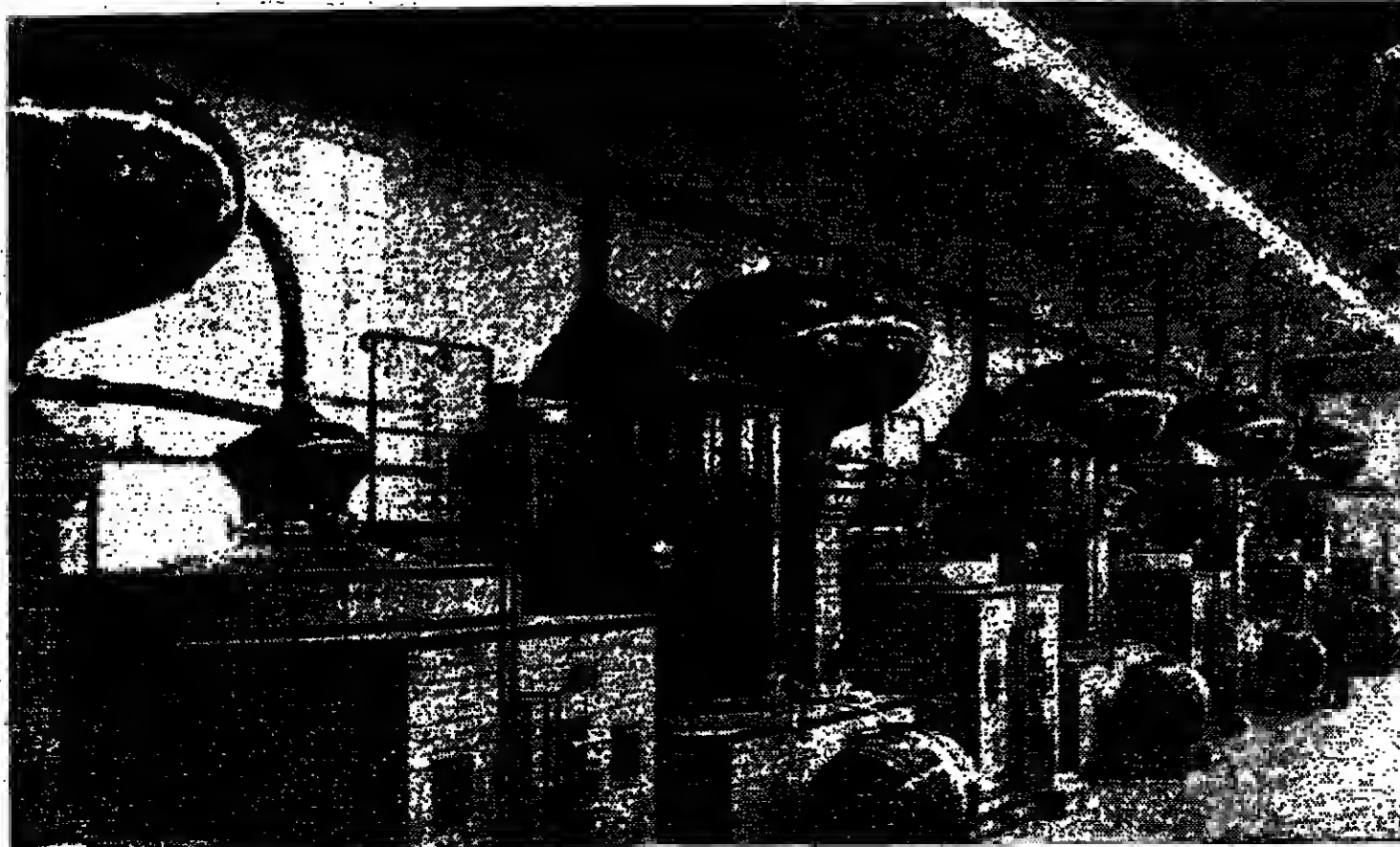
### Steak Diane

4 Filets of sirloin steak salt and pepper.  
2 tbsps. butter  
1/4 cup Hennessy Cognac  
1/2 cup dry vermouth  
2 tbsps. Worcestershire sauce  
1 tbsps. finely chopped chives.  
Have the steaks pounded very thin, but do not let the butcher put them through a tenderizing machine. Season them with salt and pepper. Melt butter in the pan of chafing dish, or in any shallow 12-inch pan, and when hot, add steaks. Cook for 2 minutes on each side. Flame with Cognac, add the vermouth, Worcestershire and chives and stir. Pour juices over steak and serve. Serves 4.

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### Strawberries Hennessy

Full quart jar with whole strawberries, sprinkling sugar between layers (1 1/2 cup sugar to each quart of strawberries). Fill jar with Cognac, seal and keep in a cool, dark place for six months. Wonderful over vanilla ice cream.



The old-fashioned copper pot-stills at Le Len, one of the Hennessy distilleries.



PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1972

Rising Prices Worry Voters

# Inflation Is Top Issue in Germany

By John M. Goshko  
**BONN (WP)**—The cost of living in West Germany has become Chancellor Willy Brandt's most serious concern in his re-election campaign.

The foreign press may devote most of its campaign coverage to the debate about Bonn's relations with the Communist bloc. But the typical German voter seems far more worried about the price of his food, beer and cigarettes.

It requires only a glance at the latest official statistics on West German inflation to see that this is potentially a very ominous problem for Mr. Brandt and his Social Democratic party.

For September, the increase in the cost-of-living index was 8.2 percent over September, 1971. The rate of inflation has now reached its highest point in the 33 years since West Germany's postwar rebirth.

What's more, this has happened in a country where the

voters still retain terrified memories of how the runaway inflation of the 1920s wiped out the life savings of millions of Germans.

Because of these memories, the Germans have long regarded the maintenance of price and monetary stability as the most important function of government. Every West German election until now has turned largely on the question of which party the voters thought best able to safeguard this stability.

Whether this holds true in the current campaign is not so clear. About the only things that can be said with any certainty are that the election now seems too close to call and that perhaps as much as 20 percent of the voters are still undecided about how they will vote.

The Social Democrats are running all out on Mr. Brandt's coattails in the hope that personalities rather than issues will be the decisive factor.

But the Social Democrats are also aware that issues cannot be ignored. They know too that when it comes down to specifics, the issue that counts most is not foreign policy, where Mr. Brandt's major successes lie, but the future direction of the economy.

An important public opinion poll released recently made it clear that the voters haven't forgotten the 20 years of economic prosperity enjoyed by West Germany under past Christian Democratic governments.

Asked to name the party they consider best able to achieve price stability, the poll respondents chose the Christian Democrats over the Social Democrats by 41 percent to 19 percent.

This means that the Social Democrats also must count on an effective campaign performance by Helmut Schmidt, who took over last summer as Mr. Brandt's minister of finance and economics. It is Mr. Schmidt, even more than the chancellor, who bears the main burden of preventing

disquiet over inflation from becoming the issue that defeats the Social Democrats.

So far, he and Mr. Brandt have emphasized a two-pronged defense of the government's performance regarding the economy. Its main feature is the contention that a resort to the inflation-combating austerity advocated by Rainer Barzel, Christian Democratic leader, would lead to a big jump in unemployment.

**Job Loss Seen**

In a clear-cut appeal to the fear of workers, Mr. Schmidt has hammered repeatedly at the argument that a 5 percent inflation rate is preferable to 5 percent unemployment.

At the same time, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Brandt charge that West Germany's inflation is not "home-made" but "imported." By this, they mean that it is related to inflation in other countries of Western Europe that provide West Germany with much of its imports.

This has enabled Mr. Brandt to contend that the problem cannot be tackled successfully by unilateral austerity at home. And he scored some possibly effective campaign points last week at the West European summit meeting by getting Bonn's Common Market partners to agree that a joint multinational attack on inflation is required.

Mr. Schmidt also has broadened the theme by seeking, for the first time, to attribute part of Germany's inflation to the Vietnam war. At the recent Social Democratic party congress, he said flatly:

"The ballooning of money and credit sums in the entire world is a consequence of the Vietnam war. . . . The world currency system has been destroyed by the Vietnam war."

On the other side, Mr. Barzel and his chief campaign spokesman on the economy, Franz-Josef Strauss, are trying to divert attention from their own excessive spending by shifting the blame to West Germany's allies.

Mr. Barzel and Mr. Strauss also have a potentially powerful ally in Konrad Adenauer, Mr. Brandt's brilliant but autocratic economics minister, who quit the government last summer after a dispute about spending policy. Mr. Adenauer accused Mr. Schmidt of "demagogically downplaying the inflation threat" and he now is all but openly campaigning for the Christian Democrats.

Neutral observers of the debate generally seem to agree that the opposition has most of the logic on its side. It is joined in this by the government's own source of current inflation.



President Salvador Allende in Santiago on Saturday.

## U.S. Expects Allende To Ride Out Crisis

By Benjamin Welles  
**WASHINGTON (NYT)**—Administration circles expect the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende Gossens to ride out the current wave of strikes now spreading in Chile.

The Chilean Army of 28,000 men, headed by Gen. Carlos Prats, is regarded here as the key to President Allende's continuing hold on power—despite widespread, and even mounting industrial disturbances.

Gen. Prats and his senior colleagues are viewed here as career officers who, while personally conservative and in no way sympathetic to Marxism, intend to keep the army neutral in the current emergency. Their stand is backed by the Carabineros, a para-military constabulary force of similar size.

The Chilean Army leaders are reported, by sources familiar with developments in Chile, to consider the army the guarantor of the Chilean Constitution. Thus, sources here say, Gen. Prats and his colleagues will continue backing the Allende regime until—and unless—it violates the constitution. This it has not done.

The current wave of strikes—involving widespread elements of Chile's transport industry, doctors, dentists, bank employees, engineers, gas workers and students—is seen here as a move by Chile's "private sector" to provoke public unrest.

By these tactics, experts here believe, the Chilean private sector hopes to provoke a harsh government reaction and thus enlist army support against the regime.

**'Provocation'**

Mr. Allende is also reported here to be reining back the extreme leftist groups in his governing coalition—such as the Revolutionary Left Movement and the Socialists—who see the strikes as a deliberate "provocation" from the right and want to crush it violently.

The Revolutionary Left Movement and the Socialists are said here to have imported weapons from Cuba to arm many para-military groups of 40 to 50 men each.

By contrast, the Chilean Communists, who still maintain close contacts with Moscow, reportedly have tightened security around their offices and installations but have not armed any private groups. The Chilean Communists are reported, moreover, to be urging President Allende to avoid violence and concentrate instead on consolidating the gains to date of his revolutionary program.

So far the army's cooperation in helping maintain public order

# 92d Congress: 'Do-Something' Or 'Do-Nothing'?

By John W. Finney  
**WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (NYT)**—The Democratic-controlled Congress, which adjourned last week, never quite found its place in history as it alternated between confrontation and docility, between cooperation with and defiance of a Republican President.

Throughout its nearly two years, the 92d Congress found itself periodically caught between conflicting ambitions of self-assertion and political pressures applied by a President who was able to maneuver Congress without ever drastically challenging it.

From one side, the Congress in particular the Senate—was driven by a desire to challenge the expanding powers of the President, from his war powers to his authority to dictate domestic spending. The desire was never quite fulfilled, but in this nascent movement to reassert congressional checks on the powers of the presidency, the 92d Congress may yet find a place in history.

From the other side, however, Congress found itself increasingly outmaneuvered legislatively and politically by a President who was usually able to prescribe the issues—such as school busing or the ability to defend the losses—such as the domestic economy—advanced by the Democratic leadership in Congress.

At the same time the President maintained an outward air of cooperation with the Congress, never frontally confronting it, as for instance, President Harry Truman did with the Republican-controlled 80th Congress.

**Major Achievement**

In one of its major achievements, Congress enacted the revenue-sharing plan with states and cities that President Nixon made the keystone of his "new American revolution" designed to return power "to the people."

But two other "reforms" that were part of the President's "revolution" floundered in Congress: his welfare reform proposal to provide a guaranteed annual income to poor families and his reorganization proposal to consolidate seven executive departments into four.

Throughout the session, the President had a running battle with the Senate over his Vietnam war policies. It was a battle, however, that the President was always able to win by turning to support to the House, where a rising anti-war sentiment among the Democrats was kept in check by the leadership's conviction that Congress should defer to and support the President on foreign policy.

## Veto Is Cited

Congress's political and constitutional dilemma was best illustrated by the closing, climactic battle over a spending ceiling requested by President Nixon and a water pollution bill vetoed by the President.

The spending ceiling was defeated by the Senate, partly for political reasons. Among the liberals, as well as the educational and health lobbies, there was a fear that the President would use his budget-cutting authority to slash the proposed spending ceiling to eliminate programs approved by Democratic Congresses and administrations.

The primary factor, however, was a concern among a broad coalition of conservatives, liberals and moderates in the Senate that the spending ceiling would abrogate Congress's constitutional control over the pursestrings.

Mr. Nixon then turned this constitutional act of defiance into a political issue as he couched defeat of his spending ceiling with a veto of a \$24-million water pollution bill that he called another example of reckless congressional spending that could lead only to greater inflation and higher taxes.

Congress overrode the veto, as the White House had fully expected and perhaps wanted. But between the veto and the abortive spending ceiling request, the President had been successfully reasserting his authority in shifting some of the political spotlight onto a Democratic Congress as the spendthrifts who were contributing to inflation and higher taxes.

In the process, congressional Republican leaders who had argued against a veto almost gleefully and admiringly noted that the President had succeeded in obscuring the fact that a Republican administration had run up a deficit of more than \$100 billion in four years in office.

In terms of legislation, the record of the 92d Congress varied largely with political perspective.

## McGovern to Be A Bigger Loser, Goldwater Says

DALLAS, Oct. 22 (AP)—Sen. Barry Goldwater, who lost the 1964 presidential election to Lyndon Johnson by nearly 16 million votes, predicted Friday that Democratic nominee Sen. George McGovern "will be beaten worse than I was."

"I don't want my grandchildren growing up saying, 'Grandpa got the worst beating of any potential president,'" he said, "I'm going to nail that crown to George McGovern Nov. 8."

Sen. Goldwater made his forecast at a news conference before addressing a luncheon meeting of the North Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

## Left and Right Accept Rules

# The Parliamentary Game in Italy

By Paul Hofmann  
**ROME, Oct. 22 (NYT)**—The military sentries outside the Montecitorio Palace, a huge structure with a convex baroque facade and motley history, snap to attention some 1,200 times on most days from October to July—every time one of the 530 *Onorevoli*, or honorable members, enters or leaves the Chamber of Deputies.

Five blocks across downtown Rome, other soldiers render military honors to the 322 senators when they attend sessions of the upper house in the Palazzo Madama, a magnificent Renaissance building named after a 16th-century tenant, Madama Margherita, an illegitimate daughter of Emperor Charles V.

The sentries salute Giovanni Gronchi, the peppery 85-year-old man who as president from 1955 to 1962 is a senator for life, with the same flourish as for Giuseppe Mendola, a 26-year-old college graduate and leader of the youngest women of Syracuse, Italy, who has been a deputy since the last parliamentary elections in May.

Mr. Gronchi, the Sicilian Communist and the 960 other *Onorevoli* constitute the political establishment of a country of 34 million people that since Easter 11 at the end of World War II, developed a parliamentary system quite distinct from Britain's or France's, but surely no less democratic.

lawmakers and the plots of tiny terrorist networks, Italy is the only nation in southern Europe with a functioning democracy.

The Chamber and Senate are the country's pillars. Many of their traditions and practices can be traced to the Parliament of Piedmont, the northern cradle of Italian unification in the 19th century.

"I have no confidence in dictators," the leading statesman of the Turin Assembly, Cavour, wrote 112 years ago. "I believe that one can do many things with a parliament that would be impossible to do with a dictator. The parliamentary road is longer, but it is safer."

Italy after Fascism has not yet produced another Cavour. Most members of Parliament are undistinguished, and only the names of a handful are household words.

Prominent politicians run for Parliament in up to three constituencies, which are often far distant from one another, such as Milan, Rome and Palermo. If they are elected in all three, they pick one, maybe Rome, and leave the two other seats for some lesser-known candidate on their ticket.

National legislators carry an oval metal badge entitling them to free railroad rides. They have also mail privileges, often get free tickets to movies and soccer games and are paid an average of \$1,300 a month after taxes.

However, the 249 Congress deputies and senators turn over about half of their parliamentary salaries as "voluntary" contributions to the party's treasury. Other political groups also tax the salaries of representatives in both chambers in various ways, though none so heavily as the Communist party does.

The overwhelming majority of deputies and senators follow strictly the orders of their party's floor whips when they vote. There are only a few mavericks in Parliament—including seven lifetime senators—and even fewer members who, though belonging to a party, openly dare to defy orders.

Much legislative work is done in committees, which discuss and vote on bills, and are little publicized. Ideological adversaries, mostly Communists and Roman Catholics, often work harmoniously in the committees.

The Parliament frequently resembles a voting machine, functioning according to commands from the headquarters of the eight major parties represented in it. They are, from left to right, the Communists, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans,

Christian Democrats (Italy's strongest political movement), Liberals, Monarchists and Neo-Fascists.

The parliamentary arm of Neo-Fascism calls itself the Italian Social Movement. It disclaims any ties with the far-rightist groups that act outside Parliament, often illegally, and is about to absorb the dwindling Monarchist party into a National Right Wing, a new label for Neo-Fascism.

There are also a few small groups, such as the South Tyrolean People's party, which has three deputies and two senators and represents the German-speaking people in the country's northernmost region.

**Real Drama**

Neo-Fascist and leftist lawmakers occasionally come to blows on the floors of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, and the brawling erupts, with some glib chains over their frock coats, are hard put to restore order. But real parliamentary drama usually comes in subtler ways through what is known as *sniping*.

Snipers are deputies or senators who vote against their own party's instructions in secret ballots. A secret vote must be held, instead of a show of hands, if at least 20 members request it. Occasions for maneuvers are therefore plentiful.

Sniping has been refined over the years into an art form in which the Christian Democrats excel. The party has been in power uninterruptedly for 25 years, and its 266 deputies and 137 senators are currently split into nine factions with many subdivisions.

For many years, governments have usually been built on coalitions between the Christian Democrats and smaller parties on its left and right, with Communists and Neo-Fascists always barred from power.

Under the constitution of 1947, the government at all times needs the confidence of both houses. A premier may theoretically have a safe majority in both houses, but snipers nevertheless often make life difficult for him.

Premier Giulio Andreotti, who heads the Catholic center-right, is having his share of trouble with Christian Democratic snipers. The unpredictability of secret votes is a major reason why Italian governments are so unstable and last only an average nine months, although every premier since 1945 has been a Christian Democrat.

But, while there seems to be relative agreement among the economists that Mr. Brandt is vulnerable to attack, most political observers think that Mr. Brandt and Mr. Schmidt so far have been the most effective in presenting their case, however weak it might be. As one foreign political expert says:

"The important thing is how successful you are in simplifying complicated economic issues and making your explanations sound convincing to the lay voter. So far, the speeches by Brandt and Schmidt have sounded very good, while Barzel and Strauss have come off sounding overly partisan and shrill."

"Still," he continues, "the fact remains that people are excited by inflation. With an effective campaign, this could still be Brandt's Achilles heel. After all, if you take people looking for someone to blame, you should be able to convince a lot of them that it's the fault of the government in power and that Schiller's departure proves it."

## Long-Winded

The oratory in the legislature often long-winded—deputies and senators are more enervated by perquisites of their jobs and are presumed power to dispense trophies than admired for principled work.

The Chamber of Deputies and Senate go about their legislative business with maddening slowness. For example, a bill on how to spend a \$400-million loan used by an international casino in Las Vegas took nearly 18 months.

The Parliament lacks leadership and inspiring personalities, and decisions are often made in secret deals between party leaders, power brokers in big business or big labor, as well as discreet *leaves prelates*.

Yet even the extreme left and extreme right, except small groups, profess to accept the parliamentary game. And all the cynical maneuvers in the corridors of the Palazzo Montecitorio and the Palazzo Madama and the behind-the-scenes intrigues, the frustration of many

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do it in 150



# Census Knocks Down Some Myths About the Character of the U.S.

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON (WP)—The Census Bureau has published a new social and economic portrait of the U.S. population in that leaves in ruins some of the most common myths about the country. The report, which is the first of its kind, shows that the average family size is 3.14, the lowest since 1950, and that the average age of the population is 28.1, the highest since 1950. It also shows that the average family income is \$10,000, the highest since 1950, and that the average family size is 3.14, the lowest since 1950.

The report also shows that the average family size is 3.14, the lowest since 1950, and that the average age of the population is 28.1, the highest since 1950. It also shows that the average family income is \$10,000, the highest since 1950, and that the average family size is 3.14, the lowest since 1950.

## ig-4 Powers to Open Talks on Responsibility for Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (NYT)—The United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union are about to open official talks here aimed at redefining continuing four-power responsibility for Berlin. German diplomatic sources disclosed.

## Census Highlights

Among the facts reported in a Census Bureau study of the U.S. population in 1970:

- 12.3 percent of the population had income below the poverty line.
- The average value of an owner-occupied home was \$19,574 and rising.
- 1.8 million adult Americans have had no schooling at all.
- One-fifth of the nation's families had incomes of more than \$15,000.
- One-sixth of the population was either foreign-born or had a foreign-born parent.
- Some 15 percent of Americans said a language other than English was their mother tongue.
- 40 percent of the women were in the labor force.
- One-fourth of the elderly were living in poverty.
- One-seventh of children under 18 were also living below the poverty line. So were one-third of the blacks.
- One-sixth of U.S. children were living with only one of their parents, or neither.
- There were 912,410 automobile mechanics compared with 538,746 physicians, dentists and "related practitioners."
- Some 1.1 million women were working as maids, about half of them white.
- About 46 percent of the population held white-collar jobs.
- One out of every seven workers is employed by a federal, state, or local government agency.
- A tenth of all families had women at their heads.
- A fourth of all Americans were living in a different state from the one in which they were born.

rate for all women was 39.6 percent. It was 44.4 percent for blacks, an increase of about a fifth. It was 39.9 percent for whites, an increase of almost two-fifths.

Among men and boys, on the other hand, 79 percent were in the labor force in 1970, and only 72.9 percent in 1960. The difference was that older men were retiring earlier. Among men 65 years old and older, 34.8 percent were still working in 1970. Twenty years earlier, however, the rate for such men was 41.4 percent.

The net result of the two changes was that women made up about 37 percent of the labor force in 1970. They made up only 28 percent in 1960. Nor were they only part-time workers in 1970. About 45 percent of the women who were working in that year had worked in at least 50 weeks the year before.

## Secretary Force

The bureau said in its report that there were 3.8 million secretaries, stenographers and typists in the United States in 1970, and that 128,982 of them were men. The nation had 2.5 million elementary and secondary school teachers. There were 912,410 automobile mechanics in the country in 1970. "Including body repairmen," and only 538,746 doctors, dentists and "related practitioners." About 1.1 million women were working as maids, and about 501,000 of them were white.

The bureau's tables of statistics certify the fact that the United States now has a white-collar economy. They say that about 48 percent of all the persons who were employed at the time of the census held white-collar jobs, a category that runs from professional to clerical work and includes the nation's 5.4 million salesmen and women. In 1960, only about 41 percent of all jobs were white-collar. About 36 percent of all employed persons held blue-collar jobs in 1970. The rest were what the bureau calls service workers.

Among industries, the bureau said that agriculture, forestry and fisheries employed only 3.5 per-

## ig-4 Powers to Open Talks on Responsibility for Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (NYT)—The United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union are about to open official talks here aimed at redefining continuing four-power responsibility for Berlin. German diplomatic sources disclosed.

cent of all working Americans in 1970. That was a fall-off of nearly one-half from 1960's 6.7 percent.

As the agricultural industry learned to make do with fewer people, however, governments went in the opposite direction. There were 12.2 million Americans working for public agencies of one kind or another in 1970. There were only 7.9 million in 1960.

The bureau said that the median family income in 1970 was \$9,960, an increase of 70 percent over 1960's \$5,860. The median for blacks rose at a faster rate over the 10 years than the median for the population as a whole, from \$3,161 in 1960 to \$6,067 in 1970, or a 92 percent rise. Yet blacks still stood uncomfortably short of the median of \$9,961 among white families.

The South continued to be the nation's poorest region. Its median family income for 1970—\$6,079—was lower than the nation's; the medians for all the other regions—Northeast, North Central and West—were higher than the national. The Northeast's was the highest, \$10,464.

The median income for urban families was also higher than the nation's. It was \$10,186, almost exactly the amount the Labor Department was saying in 1970 that an average urban family of four needed to maintain an "intermediate" standard of living. It said that such a family needed about \$7,000 a year to maintain itself at a non-poor but "lower" standard. About 30 percent of urban families in 1970 had incomes under \$7,000.

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## Unequal Pay

Black family incomes were lower than white in 1970 for a number of reasons. One, the bureau makes clear, was that blacks were paid less than whites for comparable work. The median earnings of white male "professional, managerial and kindred workers" in 1970 was \$11,108. The median for the same category of blacks was \$7,658. Among "craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers," the white median was \$9,305, the black median, \$5,921.

Smaller but similar black-white discrepancies appeared even among male laborers and female clerks.

A second reason also showed up in the numbers. A tenth of all U.S. families—4.1 million out of 41.2 million—had women at their heads in 1970; but almost one-fourth of these female-headed families were black. More than one-fourth of all black families—1.33 million out of 4.8 million—had no male wage-earner at their heads at census time. The women heading one-third of them worked. The other two-thirds did not.

The result was that this quarter of all black families had a median income of only \$4,894 in 1970. The effect was to drag down appreciably the median for all black families.

The government set its poverty line in 1970 at an income of a little over \$3,700 for an urban family of four. The cutoff was higher for larger families, lower for smaller and rural ones.

About 11 percent of all families in the United States were poor by this standard in 1970—8.6 percent of white families and 28.8

## FTC Acts to Take High Pressure Out of Door-to-Door Sales in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has ruled that persons who buy goods from door-to-door salesmen have three days in which to decide whether they want to keep the merchandise.

If the customer decides to return the product, he can do so without penalty or fee.

The new regulation is designed to counter high-pressure sales pitches, misrepresentations of the nature and price of the product, false savings claims and the nuisance created by the uninvited salesman who refuses to leave a home until a sale is made, the FTC said.

The new rule applies only to door-to-door purchases costing more than \$25. The FTC said the rule is based on the theory that three days will give the customer time to consider the wisdom of his purchase.

The rule provides that:

- The seller must furnish the buyer with a contract and an explanation of the cancellation right in the same language as that used in the sales presentation, such as Spanish.
- At the time of the sale, the seller must provide the buyer with both a separate written notice and an oral explanation of the right to cancel the sale.
- Upon cancellation, the buyer must make available for pickup at his residence any goods which have been delivered. If they are not picked up within 20 business days after the sale has been canceled, the buyer may keep them. The seller must pay all expenses associated with the return shipment of the goods.

percent of black ones. Almost half the poor black families had female heads.

It is a commentary on the government's standard of poverty, and on the nation's welfare laws as well, that not all of the poor in 1970 were on the welfare rolls, and not all of those who were on the welfare rolls were officially "poor."

Only 5.3 percent of all families—half as many as were poor—were on welfare in 1970. The rates were 4 percent for white families and 17.6 percent for black.

Only 21.5 percent of all poor families were on welfare at the time of the census. Those rates for whites and blacks were 16.4 percent and 34.8 percent.

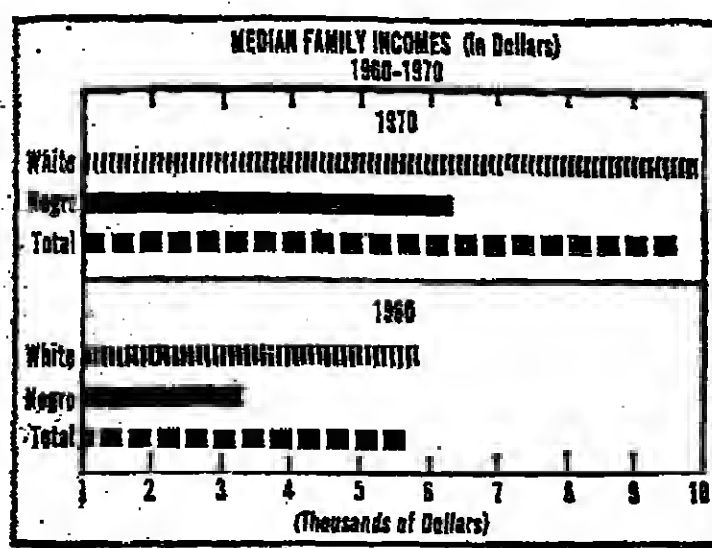
## Poor Children

There were 21.2 million persons in these poor families in 1970, of whom 10.3 million were children under 18, and 9.9 million were black children. The black children who were poor made up 41 percent of all black children. The same figure was 10 percent for white children.

In addition to the families that were poor, there were 6.9 million of what the Census Bureau calls "unrelated individuals" who were living in poverty at census time.

Half of them were elderly. The average income of all 5.9 million of them was \$861 a year.

The bureau said there were about 10 million families—about a fifth of all families—whose incomes were \$5,000 and below in 1970. There were about 10 million more—the fifth at the top—



that had incomes of \$15,000 and above. Only 5 percent, 2.4 million, had incomes of \$25,000 or more. Only 1.7 million Americans actually earned that much themselves. In the other families that had incomes that high, more than one member of the family was bringing in some money.

The same was true of most families. The median individual income of all working males 14 years old and older in 1970 was \$6,445. That was not the median for all male heads of households. It included incomes of young teen-agers and other part-time workers. It was still well below the median of \$9,590 for families.

The median individual income of all working women and girls 14 years old and older was \$2,530 for the year. That midpoint

among black males was \$4,160. For black women and girls, it was \$2,042.

The bureau said that there were 9.8 million foreign-born Americans in 1970. The country that produced the most of them was Italy, with a few more than 1 million. Germany came next with 833,000, then Canada with 812,000. There were 780,000 from Mexico, and 686,000 from the United Kingdom. Poland sent more (549,000) than Cuba (439,000).

There were another 23.9 million Americans who were born of at least one foreign-born parent. Italy, Germany and Canada again led the list. About 7.8 million Americans told the census-takers that Spanish was their mother tongue. About 6.1 million spoke German when they were

children, about 4.1 million Italian, about 2.6 million French and about 1.6 million Yiddish.

## School Years

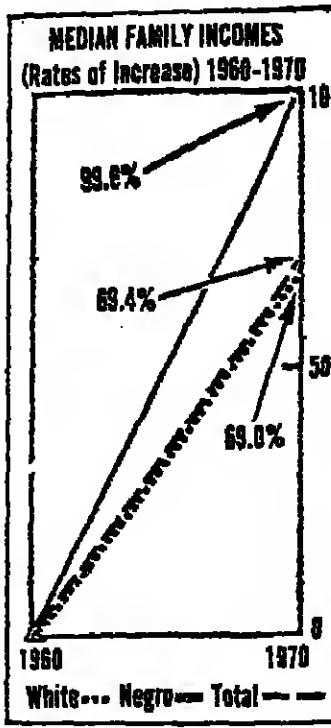
The bureau said that the median number of school years completed by Americans over 24 years old was 12.1 in 1970, an increase over 1960's 10.6. The median in 1940 was 8.5 years in the classroom.

The bureau said the median education for men and women was the same in 1970 for the first time since at least 1950. Men had lagged behind women before. Among blacks in 1970, they still did, and blacks generally continued to lag behind whites. The median among black men was 9.7 years, among black women, 10.3 years, and among all black adults, 10 years. In 1960, that figure had been 8.3 years, and in 1940, it had been only 5.8.

Among children 16 and 17 years old of all races, 89.3 percent were still in school in 1970. Only 80.9 percent of such children were still in school in 1960, and in 1940, only 68.7 percent. What those numbers mean, the bureau said, is that more young people are completing high school.

More are also going on to college, but still only a minority. About 21 percent of all persons who were between 18 and 24 years old in 1970 were still in school, as against only 14.6 percent in 1960, and 6.8 percent in 1940.

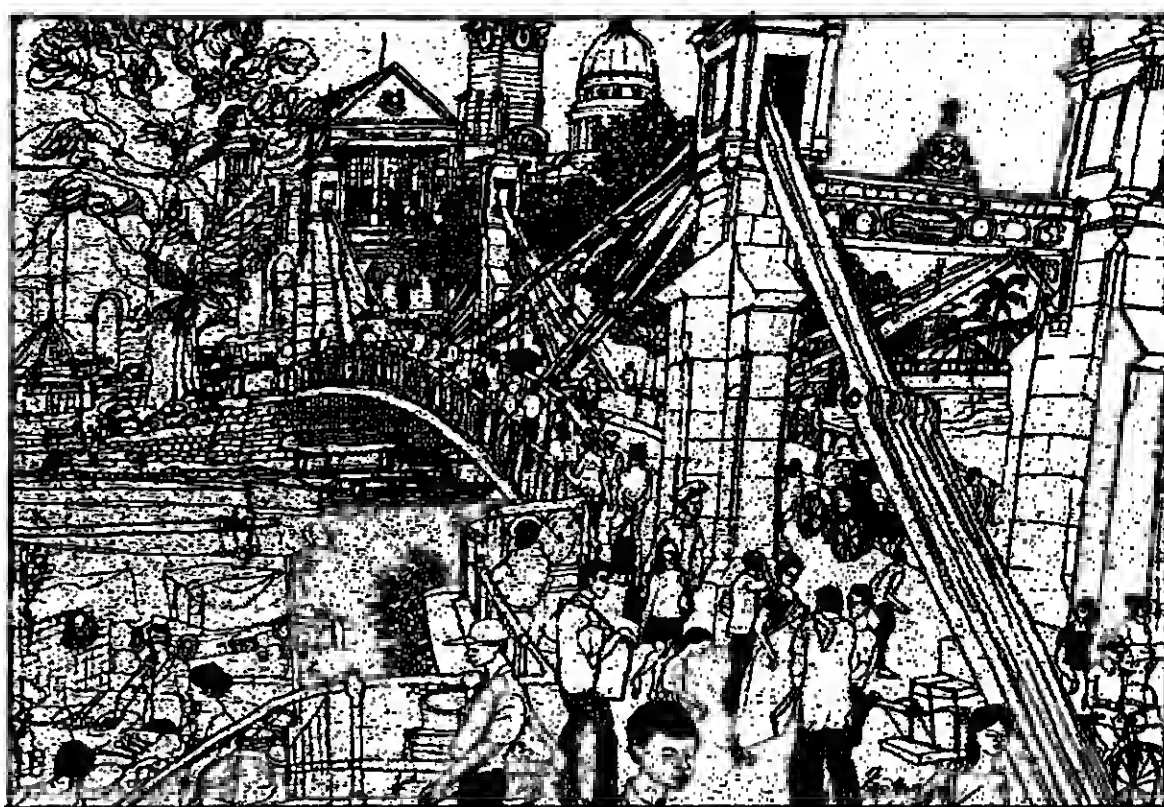
The bureau included a reminder in its report that America has fought a lot of wars in this century. It said that there were 28.1 million veterans in the country in 1970, or 43.1 percent of all



civilian males 16 years old and over.

It also included some suggestions that Americans are restless. There were 75.4 million persons in the country 14 to 54 years old in 1970 who had ever been married. More than 11 million had also been divorced.

A fourth of all Americans were living in 1970 in a different state from the one in which they had been born. There were only 12.3 million of them, small children included, who had lived in the same house for their entire lives.



## Singapore is becoming the Zurich of the East. Naturally, Continental Bank is there.

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Continental Bank was ready.

Continental Bank actively entered the Singapore banking community through an ownership position in Singapore International Merchant Bankers Ltd. in July, 1970.

In time to take part in the Republic's 17.4% economic growth that year.

In time to participate in the past calendar year's doubling of the Republic's non-resident deposits to \$900 million (U.S.).

The timing of our active involvement in Singapore financial life is indicative of Continental's reasoned program of international expansion.

A program which has resulted in a six-continent banking network of enviable strength, including international banking subsidiaries in New York and Los Angeles.

This network allows us to meet the banking needs of multinational corporations virtually anywhere in the world. Moreover, the judicious nature of our expansion has enabled Continental to maintain a flexibility and efficiency not normally associated with a \$10-billion bank.

Talk to Continental's people in the Zurich of the East. Or, in the Zurich of the West. Or, in any financial community in the world where things are happening.



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PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1972

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## Eurobonds

## Interest Rates Head Higher; New-Issue Activity Slows

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 22 (REUTERS)—"Downside and anxious" is how bankers describe the present mood on the international bond market. A basic preoccupation is how higher interest rates will be in the next few weeks. At the Common Market states are to organize a community-wide attack on inflation and the U.S. budget deficit seen stimulating the economy and thus increasing demand for dollars. The cost of borrowing is being driven higher as do interest rates in Europe. America is forced up. It is typical in a period when rate structure is shifting up, bonds are trading on the primary market at steep discounts. These discounts are being taken by investors who subscribed to new issues. The discounts are a loss. The price now is that if new issues are to be made they will be done only after trading begins, which makes it increasingly difficult to place them. A Luxembourg franc market, temporarily frozen, is also a problem. Although prices on the secondary market are still well below issue, among the most recent is, Slater Walker 7 1/4, issued 7/4, was trading at 98 3/4 bid-asked. On issues carrying 3/4 percent coupon, only 10 at 98 1/4, was at 98 1/2-97 1/2. Issued at 98, was at 94-95. Grand Metropolitan, market at 99 1/2-98, was quoted at 94-95 1/4. Aiding was estimated to be at a third of the size when the first got swinging in August. Among the recent issues are prices. Among the recent is bearing a 7 1/4 percent coupon, Charter Consolidated, is-

ued at 98, is now quoted at 94 3/4-95 1/4; British Leyland, sold at 98, is now at 94 1/2-95 1/2; Poul-Mousson, marketed at 98, is now at 96 3/4-97 3/4 and Dea, is now at 96 3/4-97 3/4. The latest issue, Ready Mixed Concrete, bearing a 7 3/4 percent coupon, was priced last week at 99 and although trading was still restricted it was quoted at 97 1/4-98 1/4.

Prices also continued to decline from the previous week in Frankfurt, but the pace of new issues has not been affected. The 100-million-deutsche-mark loan for Newfoundland was offered with a 6 3/4 percent coupon at 98 3/4 in line with the previous week's pricing of New Brunswick's 80 million DM. Now on sale is the Australian Industrial Development Corp., which is expected to be a 6 3/4 percent coupon and priced at around the same discount.

While dollar bonds, with their higher yielding coupons, have fared better than those denominated in European currencies, last week's pricing of the big Tennessee issue left no doubt about where dollar rates are headed.

The \$20-million packet of seven-year notes, expected with a 7 1/4 percent coupon, was priced at par with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The \$30 million of 15-year bonds retained the 7 3/4 percent coupon at a steep discount of 98 1/2-99, on a yield basis to maturity, is nearly equal to 8 percent at par. The notes were later traded at 98 1/2-99 1/2 and the bonds at 97 1/2-98 1/2.

Among the seven most recent issues, only Hambros 7 3/4 was trading at the issue price (100 1/2) and the European Investment Bank 7 1/4 was alone in showing a gain of half a point (99). The

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index...	124.5	124.2	104.4
*Consumer in circ...	\$63,616,000	\$63,322,000	\$59,547,000
*Total loans...	\$39,946,000	\$39,156,000	\$38,404,000
Steel prod (tons)...	2,881,000	2,888,000	2,843,000
Auto production...	2,057,000	2,057,000	1,984,112
Daily oil prod (bbls)...	9,554,000	9,516,000	9,415,000
Freight all loadings...	555,016	548,506	451,228
*Elec Pow. kW-hr...	32,417,000	32,327,000	28,188,000
Business failures...	154	151	123

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	August	Prior Month	1971
Employed...	\$82,222,000	\$81,973,000	\$78,451,000
Unemployed...	4,827,000	4,857,000	5,049,000
Industrial production...	\$115.3	\$114.5	\$107.1
*Personal income...	\$394,700,000	\$394,400,000	\$387,250,000
*Money supply...	\$240,000,000	\$239,400,000	\$236,000,000
Consumer's Price Index...	125.8	125.3	122.8
Construction Contracts...	155	154	151
*Mfrs. Inventories...	104,570,000	103,890,000	101,380,000
*Exports...	4,261,700	4,819,200	5,777,700
*Imports...	4,684,300	4,561,400	5,323,200

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100.

R-Revised, S-Sept.

others showed declines of up to 1 1/2 percent. The EIB's performance prompted one banker to remark that the issue, despite its low coupon, proved that the novel and controversial merging of the managing and underwriting groups (increasing the commissions of a limited number of banks) was successful. EIB's discount was the Japanese participation in the issue

as small although not negligible. Japanese placement of dollar bonds, which, when it started several months ago, was looked upon as guaranteeing instant success for an issue, is now drawing unfavorable comments. Initially it was thought these bonds would be soaked away in Tokyo and would not have seen any real success. EIB's discount was the Japanese participation in the issue

## Congress Plans Wide Hearings, After Election, On Future Range of U.S. Economic Controls

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT)—In a recent conversation, David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, suggested that the time would soon be appropriate for a dialogue among political leaders, businessmen, economists, academicians and other interested parties on their recommendations for the future nature and scope of the nation's economic-controls mechanism.

There is a great need, the New York banker said, for a full and free-wheeling examination of this complex subject well before the existing controls legislation expires April 30. And he would like to see it begin right after next month's election.

Apparently his wish will be fulfilled. Sen. William Proxmire D-Wis., said, in answer to a query, that the congressional Joint Economic Committee would begin hearings "on this entire issue" on Nov. 13, the first anniversary of the current wage-price stabilization effort in Phase II.

## Varying Comments

Several prominent officials in different fields have indicated in recent days that they thoroughly welcomed the idea of an early start for these exploratory discussions. And, as might be expected, they advanced somewhat varying preliminary comments on the controversial subject.

In no case, however, was there any recommendation that the controls apparatus be dismantled when the authority runs out in about six months, nor was there any expectation that the economy would be completely free of restraints next year.

The basic thought seems to be that there is too much inflationary bias inherent in the federal government's fiscal situation

(with spending running so high and the deficit running so deep) and too much potential danger in the wage and price areas (with demand pressure building up and a heavy slate of wage negotiations on the horizon) to allow total relaxation of economic controls in the near future.

Even the business community, which traditionally opposes interference with a free economy, has switched largely to the view that controls can serve a worthwhile purpose. But that position, of course, is far from unanimous.

The stock market proved anew last week that Henry Kissinger is just about the most important man in Wall Street these days.

With President Nixon's national security adviser going first to Paris and then to Saigon for another round of talks, the market erupted Friday afternoon with another "peace rally." The Dow Jones industrials rocketed 10.68 points to 942.81—giving the week a net gain of 12.35 points—and selected glimmers moved higher.

The latest rally was inspired by a report—unconfirmed in Washington by the time stock trading ended—that the United States and North Vietnam have almost agreed on a cease-fire throughout Indochina on Nov. 1.

International Business Machines rose 1 1/2 to 387 on Friday, a gain that helped to wipe out the sting of a 1 1/2-point tumble on Monday. That followed a Justice Department threat to break up the computer giant if the government wins its long-standing anti-trust case.

Polaroid, another gaining glimmer, climbed 1 3/4 points for the week, finishing at 135 5/8. And market volume also climbed, to the immense relief of many brokers who have been writing their operating results in red ink lately.

No Peace That Week

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange rose to 71.2 million shares from the previous week's 69.1 million shares (when Wall Street struggled without a peace rally).

American Telephone, with 674,400 shares changing hands, rose 7/8 to 43 1/2, closing with 1 1/4 of this year's high. A number of Wall Street brokerage firms are recommending the stock.

Two giant chemical companies reported gains in third-quarter profits, but their stock prices failed to show any buoyancy.

Union Carbide slipped 1 1/8 to 43 3/4 on a turnover of 566,400 shares. American Cyanamid was unchanged at 33 1/2 as 523,800 shares changed hands.

Two former glimmers fell by the wayside, tumbling to their lowest prices of 1972 and sharing a common cause—disappointing forecasts or announcements of earnings. Rausch & Lomb sank 1 1/8 to 27 3/8 and Levitz Furniture dropped 5/8 to 20 1/2.

The bond market also was buoyed on Friday by the peace report. Before the late rally, bond prices had trended downward for the week.

## Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hamner

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (NYT)—Prices in the Over-the-Counter Market rose on the American Stock Exchange last week in continued sluggish trading.

During the first four trading days prices in both markets were mixed. However, prices surged ahead Friday afternoon following a report that the United States and North Vietnam are near agreement on a cease-fire. Both markets were affected by speculation all week on the progress of peace talks in Paris.

Also helping to firm prices were the continued flow of favorable third-quarter corporate earnings reports and the Commerce Department's announcement that the national economy continued to grow strongly in the third quarter, although at a slower pace than in the second quarter.

A bearish factor was the Senate's rejection of the bill that would put a \$250-billion ceiling on government spending.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index closed on Friday at 126.57, up 1.51 from the close of the preceding week.

On the Amex, the exchange's price index finished the week off 0.8 at 25.72 although advances outnumbered declines for the week by a slight margin. Turnover on the exchange expanded to 14,412,000 shares from 13,170,000 shares the week before.

The most actively traded stock on the exchange was Champion Home Builders, which gained 3/4 to 6 3/4 on a turnover of 329,100 shares. Among the bigger losers, Mark Controls dropped 10 5/8 to 11 7/8 after reporting a third-quarter loss of \$362,000 against a year-earlier profit of \$238,000.

## Over-Counter Market

	High	Low	Net	High	Low	Net
Exchange	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Executive	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Industrial	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Public	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Private	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unlisted	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Untraded	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unsold	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unsettled	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unpaid	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreceived	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreturned	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unredeemed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrecovered	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreimbursed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrepaid	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrefunded	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreturned	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unredeemed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrecovered	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreimbursed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrepaid	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrefunded	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreturned	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unredeemed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrecovered	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreimbursed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrepaid	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrefunded	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreturned	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unredeemed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrecovered	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreimbursed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrepaid	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrefunded	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreturned	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unredeemed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrecovered	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreimbursed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrepaid	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrefunded	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreturned	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unredeemed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrecovered	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreimbursed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrepaid	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrefunded	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreturned	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unredeemed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrecovered	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreimbursed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrepaid	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
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Unredeemed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrecovered	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unreimbursed	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75	49.75
Unrepaid	49.75	49.75	49.75			



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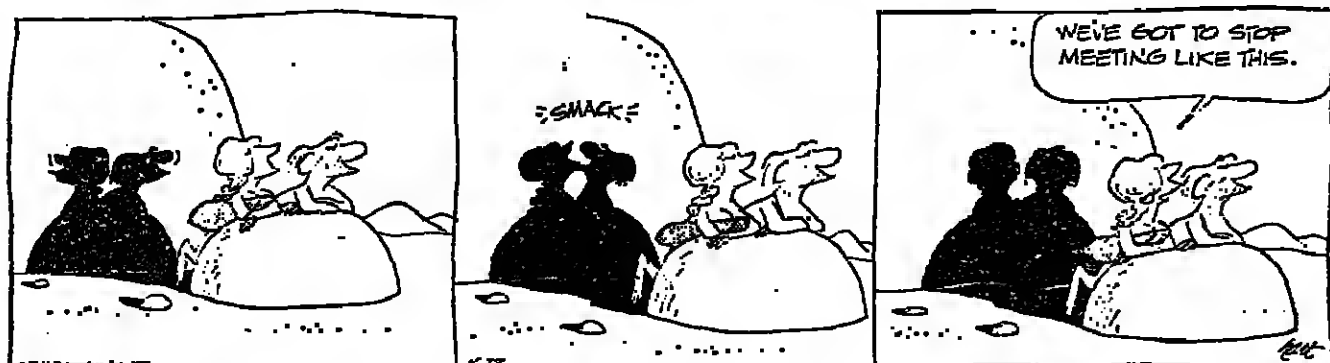




PEANUTS



B.C.



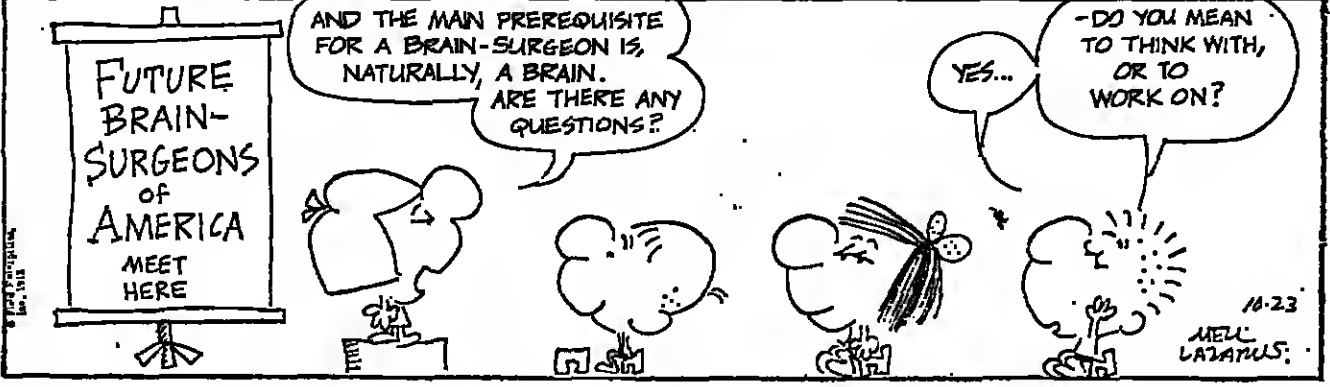
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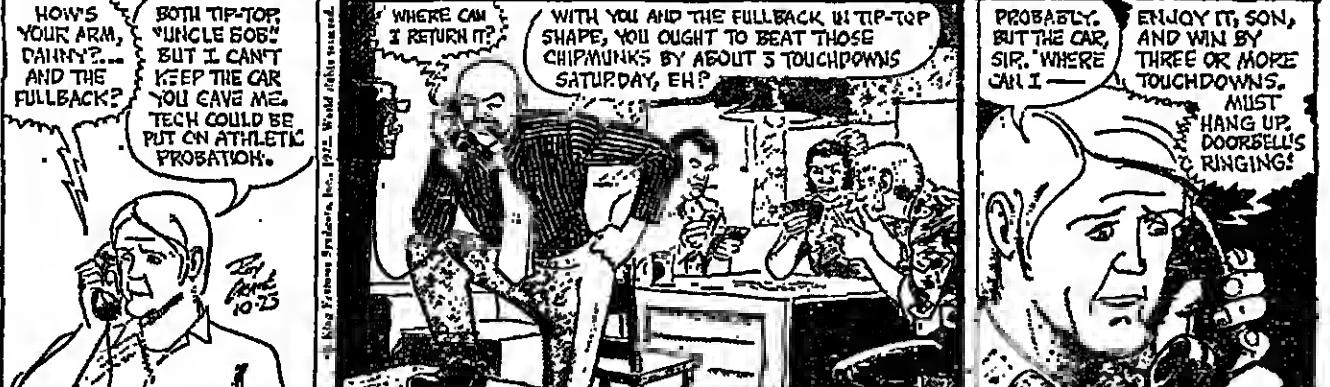
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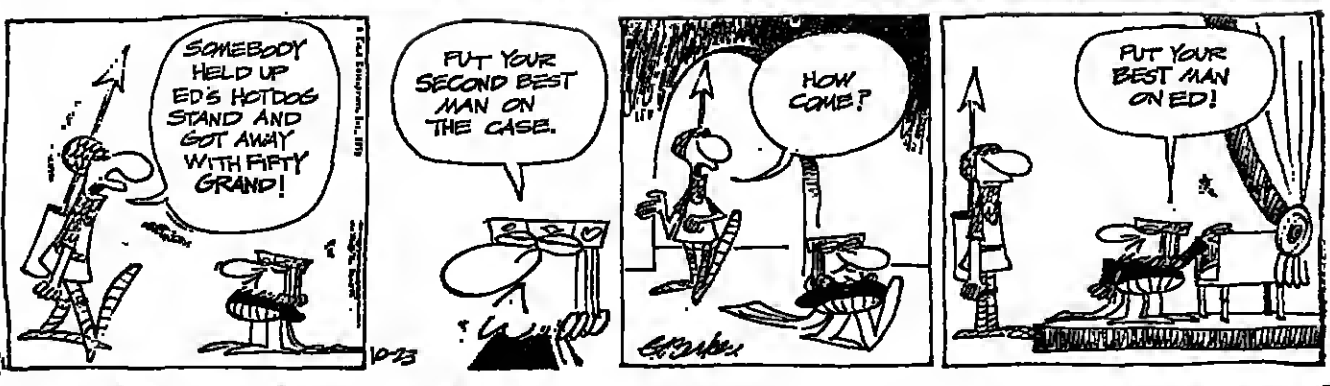
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Even in team play, the effect of luck is often quite substantial. Bad bids and bad plays succeed, as Peter Pigot of Dublin demonstrates in a recent article in *England's Bridge Magazine*.

One of the saddest stories was about the diagrammed deal, which occurred in the 1973 World Team Olympiad in Miami Beach when Ireland met one of the weakest teams in the event, The Irish North-South bid to the right contract of six no-trump, and had no trouble.

In the replay, the bidding was surprisingly abrupt. North opened one club, which was strong and artificial, and South's response of one no-trump promised an ace and a king in the system being used. North's astonishing jump to seven no-trump cannot be explained.

He had no way to know that no-trump would be preferable to hearts as a contract, nor that South held anything more than the ace and king he had promised. If South had had the same hand without the club queen, the percentage chance of making 13

NORTH (D)  
 ♠ A Q 6  
 ♥ A K Q 8 5 4  
 ♦ K 4  
 ♣ A 4

WEST EAST  
 ♠ 10 9 8 7 4 ♠ J 5  
 ♥ 10 9 7 3 ♥ 6  
 ♦ Q 6 ♦ ♠ 9 8 3 2  
 ♣ K 3 ♣ ♠ 10 9 8 6 5

SOUTH  
 ♠ K 3 2  
 ♥ J 2  
 ♦ A 10 7 5  
 ♣ Q 7 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable.  
 The bidding:  
 North East South West  
 1 ♣ Pass 1 N.T. Pass  
 7 N.T. Pass Pass  
 West led the spade ten.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

NOVA SPINNIER HIS  
 EVA CEMENTING EWE  
 TET ARCADES NIO  
 CRT LOU SUSPEND  
 HEAVENLY SINGE  
 HATTON CLOQUETTES  
 STYLISH CLOQUETTES  
 SHERIFF LIDLEY  
 LAFLEANDER HOORE  
 ALLEN RASPUTIN  
 PESETAS TIME LITS  
 PUT ANTIGONE ORI  
 DIDE STANISLAW WED  
 DIDE YONIKIRIS SIAM

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MAUCS  
 NOPER  
 YAVINT  
 TANLAT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Jumbles: GOUTY TYING MINGLE COMEDY

Answers: Often grows sharper with use—A TONGUE

## BOOKS

WHEN ALL THE LAUGHTER DIED IN SORROW

By Lance Rentzel. Saturday Review Press, 266 pp. \$6.75.

A MINGLED YARN

Chronicle of a Troubled Family  
By Benah Parker. Yale, 333 pp. Illustrated with genealogy. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SOMETHING in all of us loves to see the mighty fallen low. So both of these unusual books have their built-in satisfactions. After all, there must be thousands of people not even remotely interested in professional football who remain curious to know why Lance Rentzel, the Dallas Cowboys receiver who once seemed to hold the American dream by the scruff of its golden neck, risked throwing it away by committing a bloody sexual crime. And who can resist the story told by "A Mingled Yarn"—of an old and distinguished American family, which in its 10th generation produced two schizophrenics and a child who narrowly escaped mental illness to tell their tale? No point in denying it: it's gossip time, and you might as well gather round.

But I am even happier to report that these books serve useful purposes as well, and that when one finishes reading them, one's thoughts are far from gossip. For Lance Rentzel's "When All the Laughter Died in Sorrow" is in its peculiar way the sort of inspirational guide that most athlete-autobiographies try to be but fail. And "A Mingled Yarn" sets one thinking about that most problematical of puzzles: the interaction of history and biography.

No doubt Mr. Rentzel's book will also trouble many readers. For here Rentzel was: a child gifted with brains, athletic ability and a wealthy family behind him, who seemed to have grown into a peculiarly American form of God, professional football star; husband of Joey Zerkow, a show-business lumina with money and a pedigree to boot (the news stories of their wedding in New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral read like pop-art sociology); and his name sounded more like a machine than human. And as if his nature could not abide such a confluence of good fortune, it had led him to commit "the offense of exposing (himself) to a female child under the age of 16 years," as the judge who sentenced him had phrased it.

And here he is now, talking all, but folding his agonized confession into the entertaining story of his life and times on the way up, and his career with the Dallas Cowboys during the years when that team, because of a long string of spectacular failures, had become one of the most interesting sports phenomena of the past decade.

So isn't this rather a case of having it both ways—of dripping crocodile tears all the way to the bank? Isn't this just one more bizarre instance of Rentzel's "showmanship"? It can certainly be argued that he lives in a goldfish bowl no matter what he does: the consequences of his crime were exaggerated by publicity, so why not his repentance and explanation? Whichever the case, an epilogue by Rentzel's psychiatrist informs us that he encouraged his patient to write this book. And the result is going to

make a lot of people understand and sympathize.

"A Mingled Yarn," which takes the form of a dialogue between Amy Carpenter and psychoanalyst Benah Parker, is also troubling, but for entirely different reasons. An air of unreality hangs over the story, because the real identity of the Carpenter family is carefully disguised and because Miss Carpenter tells the story of its 10th generation in a style that reads like a parody of Dickens. It is as if a tragic fragment of American history had been stuffed into a 19th-century potboiler.

And one feels almost that one ought to be nibbling from a box of chocolates as one follows how Amy and her older siblings, Virginia and Elliot Jr., were born to a family "with all the advantages," whose founder had arrived on these shores in 1635, and whose ancestors had included industrialists, war heroes, ministers and other citizens of honorable and upright standing. One feels almost as if one should be twisting a hanky at Virginia, Elliot and Amy suffer the repeated blows of unhappy childhood and drift toward madness and suicide until only Amy, miraculously saved by luck and pluck, struggles ashore to tell her survivor's tale.

Fortunately, however, Dr. Parker interrupts often enough to rescue the history from complete irrelevance. And the questions she keeps asking are important enough to make credibility seem relatively unimportant. Can schizophrenia be traced to genetic defect? Or is it nurtured by experience? If experience is the predominant cause of mental illness, what is the crux of that experience? At what stage in life does madness become inevitable? Is it certain that in the long run even great families must take sick and die? And if so, why?

"A Mingled Yarn" provides no final answers to such questions. Nor does Dr. Parker insist that it should. As she concludes: "... the development of schizophrenia and the suicide of one descendant at the confluence of two family lines hitherto without known mental illness brought an end to both. We have seen something of what happened to [Elliot Jr.] and have looked briefly at some sources for the anxiety that caused him to make a break with reality as others know it. Many of these pressures arose from the personality characteristics of his parents who, in their turn, had developed problems rooted in the personalities of their parents, and other parents before them. Perhaps there is no real answer to the question of how it all came about, and we are only left with one final question. Where did the end begin?"

But the suggestion here that history is the nightmare from reality as others know it, that we are trying to awaken not ignorance or biochemistry or stupidity when it comes to proper toilet training: This is eloquent in its implications and refreshing to contemplate.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

46						47						
48	49	50			51	52			53	54	55	
56					57	58			59			
60					61				62			
63					64				65			



THIS RUSSIAN HAS FOUR TO START WITH!

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

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# Eagles Nip NFL Chiefs By 21-20

Liske Hurls 3  
Scoring Passes

## No. 2 Oklahoma Upset By Colorado by 20-14

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (UPI).—Philadelphia's quarterback Pete Liske threw three long touchdowns passes in the first half today, two to Harold Jackson, and the Eagles stunned the Kansas City Chiefs, 31-0, for their first National Football League victory of the season.

Ben Hawkins caught a 67-yard touchdown pass on the third play of the game after the ball was bottled in the air. Jackson wricked against Jioi Morais for touchdown catches of 36 and 41 yards.

The victory was Philadelphia's first in six games, while the Chiefs fell to a 2-3 on-the-lost record. The Chiefs still haven't won a regular-season game in their new Arrowhead stadium.

Jets 24, Colts 20

Joe Namath threw an 83-yard touchdown pass to tight end Earl Edwards in the first half. Earl went on to a 24-20 home victory over Baltimore and spoil John Sandusky's lead coaching debut.

**Lions 34, Chargers 20**  
Running back Mel Farr, starting for the first time in more than a year, scored two touchdowns, and another displaced regular, Larry Walton, added another to help Detroit to a 34-20 home victory over San Diego.

**Giants 27, Cardinals 21**  
A pair of field goals by Pete Gogolak climaxed a 20-point second half as New York overcame a two-touchdown first-half deficit to stun St. Louis, 27-21, at New York for its fourth straight victory. Trailing, 21-7, at the half, the Giants used only 1 minute 7 seconds to tie the score at the outset of the third period. Linebacker Pat Hughes recovered a fumble by the Cardinals' Donnie Anderson on the St. Louis 19

and two plays later quarterback Norm Snead hit Don Herrmann with a 16-yard touchdown pass. A minute later, Giants' safety Spider Lockhart picked off a Jim Hart pass intended for Jackie Smith and ran it 29 yards into the end zone as New York pulled to a 21-21 tie.

**Falcons 10, Packers 9**

Quarterback Tom Berry directed

Atlanta on two long scoring drives midway through the game to give the Falcons a 10-9 victory over Green Bay at Milwaukee. It was the second loss this year for the Packers and dropped them into a tie with Detroit for the National Conference Central Division lead with 4-2 won-lost records. Penalties figured in both Atlanta scores. An interference call on an 86-yard drive gave the Falcons a first down on Green Bay's 14. Art Malone scored from the 1-yard line.

**Browns 23, Oilers 17**  
Cleveland quarterback Mike Phipps passed 37 yards to Frank Pitts for one touchdown and sneaked 1 yard for the winning touchdown with 3:36 left in the game to give the Browns a 23-17 road victory over Houston.

**Dolphins 24, Bills 23**  
Miami kept pro football's only perfect record unblemished with a 34-23 home victory over Buffalo. Miami's Mercury Morris flitted for touchdowns on 5 and 15-yard runs.

**Steelers 33, Patriots 3**

Terry Bradshaw passed for 173 yards and a touchdown and set up two of four field goals by Roy Gerela to lead Pittsburgh to a 33-3 home victory over New England. In the first period, the Steelers scored twice within a 46-second span. Bradshaw passed 40 yards to Ron Shanklin to set up Gerela's 19-yard field goal. Then linebacker Jack Ham intercepted a Jim Plunkett pass and ran 32 yards to score.

**Sunday's Games**  
 N. Y. Jets 24, Baltimore 20.  
 Miami 24, Buffalo 23.  
 Pittsburgh 20, New England 2.  
 N. Y. Giants 27, St. Louis 21.  
 Atlanta 18, Green Bay 9.  
 Cleveland 23, Houston 17.  
 Philadelphia 21, Kansas City 20.  
 Detroit 34, San Diego 7.  
 Buffalo at Los Angeles.  
 Dallas at Washington.  
 Denver at Oakland.  
 New Orleans at San Francisco.

**Monday Night's Games**  
 Minnesota at Chicago.

## Football Scores

Tenn. State 44, Florida A&M 28.  
Tenn. Tech 38, Morehead 17.  
Texas 38, Arkansas 16.  
The Citadel 12, Chattanooga 8.  
William & Mary 21, VMI 3.  
Wofford 27, Davidson 17.

WRESTLING

Colorado 28, Oklahoma 14.  
Indiana St. 49, Butler 31.  
Iowa St. 25, Kansas St. 22.  
Michigan 31, Illinois 7.  
Mich. St. 21, Wisconsin 5.  
Minnesota 42, Iowa 14.  
Missouri 30, Notre Dame 28.  
Nebraska 56, Kansas 0.  
North. Ill. 17, West Texas St. 0.  
Ohio State 44, Indiana 7.  
Okla. St. 20, Baylor 7.  
Purdue 37, Northwestern 2.

**SOUTHWEST**  
 Lamar 3, BW Louisiana 0.  
 Memphis St. 7, M. Texas St. 6.  
 SMU 23, Rice 14.  
 SW Texas 20, Sam Houston 14.  
 TCU 12, Texas A&M 10.  
 Texas 35, Arkansas 15.  
 Texas Tech 25, Arizona 10.

**FAR WEST**  
 Arizona St. 49, Brigham Young 17.  
 Idaho St. 25, Idaho 7.

Nevada (Reno) 21, Santa Clara 7.  
New Mexico 56, Texas (El Paso) 7.  
Oregon 15, Stanford 13.  
USC 34, Washington 7.  
UCLA 49, California 18.  
Utah 27, Wyoming 6.  
Wash. St. 31, Oregon St. 7.  
Weber St. 28, North Arizona 6.

[illegible]

with a pop-fly foul by Menke, a single by Concepcion and a strikeout by Tom Hall, the Red's third pitcher. Now the A's needed only one out to escape the inning, but before they got it six

Conception stole second, prompting the A's to walk Rose intentionally. Morgan looped a single down the leftfield line for one run and Tolan singled down the right-field line for two more.

## Sixth Game

OAKLAND (A)				CINCINNATI (N)			
	ab	r	hi		ab	r	hi
Campaneria, ss	4	0	0	Rose, lf	3	1	0
Alou, rf	4	0	0	Morgan, 2b	5	1	2
Rudi, lf	4	0	1	Tolan, cf	4	2	2
Espin, 1b	4	0	0	Bench, c	2	2	1
Bando, 3b	4	1	2	Ferez, 1b	3	0	1
Mancus, cf	4	2	0	McGee, 3b	3	1	1
Tolan, 2b	4	2	0	Geruzimo, rf	1	0	1
Green, 2b	3	0	1	Menke, 2b	4	0	0
Marquez, ph	1	0	0	Concepcion, ss	3	1	2
Kubisk, 2b	1	0	0	Nolan, p	1	0	0
Eine, p	1	0	0	Grimley, p	1	0	0
Locker, p	0	0	0	Borbon, p	0	0	0
Mincer, ph	0	0	0	Hall, p	2	0	0
Hardson, ph	1	0	0				
Harica, p	0	0	0				
	0	0	0				
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

Oakland .....	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	—	1
Cincinnati .....	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	x	—

Error—Mangual. Left on base. Oakland 7, Cincinnati 5.  
 base hit Morgan. McEas. Three base hit. Conception. Home  
 run. Catch (1). Stolen bases—Tolan 2, Conception. Sacrifices—Hime  
 Conception.

	ip	b	r	er	bb	so	wp
Blum (L, 9-1) .....	5	2	3	3	2	4	0
Looker .....	1	2	4	0	0	0	0
Hamilton .....	2	3	3	4	4	1	0
Horlen .....	1	1	3	2	1	2	1
Nolan .....	4	2	3	2	1	0	0
Grimsley (W, 3-1) .....	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Berlin .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hall .....	2	1	3	2	0	0	0

Sars—Hall. Time of game—2:31. Attendance—52,777.

OAKLAND			CINCINNATI						
	ah	r	h	bl		ah	r	h	bl
Campaneris, ss	4	1	2	0	Ross, lf	5	1	2	0
Margul, cf	4	1	0	0	Morgan, 2b	3	0	1	0
Rudi, lf	3	0	0	0	Tolan, cf	2	0	0	0
Tenace, 1b	3	0	2	2	Poster, rf	0	0	0	0
Lewis, pr	0	1	0	0	Javler, ph	0	0	0	0
Hogan, 1b	1	0	0	0	Hague, rf	1	0	0	0
Bando, 2b	4	0	1	1	Chen, c	3	0	0	0
Malou, rf	4	0	1	0	Rice, 1b	2	1	1	1
Duncan, c	2	0	0	0	Manch, 3b	4	0	1	0
Green, 2b	4	0	1	0	Geronimo, rf	3	0	0	0
Odum, p	2	0	0	0	Concepcion, ss	3	0	0	0
Snider, p	0	0	0	0	Billingham, p	1	0	0	0
Hofmann, p	0	0	0	0	McRae, ph	0	0	0	1
Fingers, p	1	0	0	0	Borbon, p	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	Carroll, p	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	Grimsley, p	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	5	3	Uhllander, ph	1	0	0	0
					Hall, p	0	0	0	0
					Chasey, ph	0	0	0	0

	Total	.....	28	2	4	2	3
Oakland .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	-3
Cincinnati .....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<b>S-Tolan, Concepcion, Campanaris, TP-Oakland 1 LOB-</b>							
<b>Oakland &amp; Cincinnati s. ZB-T. Perez, Tenace, Bando, Morgan, SB-</b>							
<b>Bench S-Mangual, Campanaris, SP-Morre, T. Perez.</b>							
	ip	hr	r	er	bb	so	wf
Odom .....	4 1/3	2	1	1	4	2	0
Hunter (W, 2-0) .....	2 2/3	1	1	1	1	3	1
Holtzman .....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fingers .....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Billingham .....	5	2	1	0	1	4	0
Borbon (L, 0-1) .....	2 3/4	3	2	2	0	0	0
Carroll .....	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Grimley .....	2 1/3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Hall .....	2	1	0	0	0	3	0
<b>Save-Fingers (L, HBP-by Fingers (Chavez), T.-2-50 A-56-04)</b>							

**Saturday's Games**

Boston 104, Baltimore 181 (White 35,  
Covens. Marvick 20, Oberster 24,  
Days 21).  
New York 111, Philadelphia 88  
(Rosen 21, Binko 18, Jackson 17; Block  
H. Boyd, Carter 18).  
Milwaukee 91, Buffalo 93 (Robert-  
son 27, Dandridge 20, Zimmerman 12,  
Wernick 18).  
Detroit 103, Cleveland 95 (Blug 28,  
Trove 16; Robertson 21, Carr, D. Davis  
18).  
C. Omaha 108, Atlanta 191 (Ar-  
chibald 33, Yao Ardeals 22; Gilliam  
8, Marvick 19).  
Chicago 104, Washington 97 (Love 34,  
Walker 28; Murphy 10, J. Walker 10).  
Golden State 194, Portland 87  
McDennis 12, Barry 22; Wicks 45,  
20).  
Phoenix 128, Seattle 117 (Scott 20,  
Yao Ardeals 19; Brinker 34, McDennis

Houston 128, Atlanta 103, Newark 98,  
 29. Guilham 18; Walker 29, Murphy  
 12).  
 Golden State 181, Seattle 92, Guil-  
 25, Barry 28; Haywood 22, Beard  
 41).  
 Los Angeles 126, Portland 104, East-  
 19, McMillan 26, West 18; Adelman,  
 18, Martin, Petrie 14).  
 Boston 126, Buffalo 118 (Ovens 24,  
 White 18; R. Smith 28, Barrett 19).  
 New York, 32, Cleveland 69 (Fraser 14,  
 DeBusschere 18; Sorenson 26, Carr  
 12).

## ABA RESULTS

**Saturday's Games**

Virginia 119, Carolina 118  
Greene, 27; Perkins 17; Calvin 27.  
Kentucky 161, New York 150  
Hawkins 37; Taylor 24; Miller 24.  
Kentucky 112, Utah 83  
Dempster 35; Simon 22; Wise 24; Boone 10.

New York 118, Indiana 94  
McNalls 28; McGinnis 28; Lewis 21.

**Friday's Games**

Virginia 138, New York 126  
Hawkins, 26; Barr 23; Taylor 25; Carter 21.

New York 118, Indiana 99  
Hawkins 44; Beck 31; Lewis 19; Daniels, Sullivan, Keller, McGinnis 21.

New York 127, New York 127  
Hawkins 27; Taylor 24; Thompson 19.

Utah 127, Carolina 111  
Wise 29; Jones 26; Cunningham 23, Calvin 10.

**Saturday's Games**  
 Montreal 5, Vancouver 2 (Cour-  
 nander, Lefley, Tariff, T. F. Mahovich);  
 Schmalz, Budy, Tashakli).  
 Detroit 3, Toronto 1 (Fronline, L.  
 Boyd, T. Bergman, Sittler).  
 N.Y. Rangers 2, N.Y. Islanders 1  
 (Radfield, Benezue; Cameron).  
 Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Marotte,  
 Redge, Bury, Staeland; McDonald,  
 Peisl).  
 Buffalo 1, St. Louis 1 (Martin; St.  
 Margallin).  
 St. Paul 1, Minnesota 3 (Stewart,  
 McCallahan, McCrory; Oliver, Hearn).  
 Los Angeles 2, Chicago 1 (Bernier,  
 Marotte, Berry; Angott).  
**Friday's Games**  
 Philadelphia 3, California 3 (Lons-  
 berg, Mackenzie, Bury; Redmond, St.  
 Robinson; McKeehole).

**Saturday's Games**  
New York 3, Houston 2 (Rivers, Sheehan 5; Harris, Labossiere).  
Ottawa 5, Cleveland 3 (Carleton, Trotter 2, Chmle, Kirt; Buchanan, Pinder, Kannal).  
Quebec 8, New England 4 (J.C. Tremblay, Payette, Leclerc 2, Guite, Pariseau; Pinks 2, Caffery, Schwood).

**Friday's Games**  
Alberta 4, Philadelphia 1 (Walters 2, Peteraud; Bennett).  
Winnipeg 1, Minnesota 1 (Kannal; Speckle).

**EAST**

Army 35, Rutgers 28  
Carnegie 35, Princeton 35.  
Connecticut 31, Maine 0.  
C. W. Peet 31, Kings Point 34.  
Dartmouth 49, Brown 29  
Delaware 31, Westchester 14.  
Duke 20, Maryland 14.  
Fordham 14, St. John's 7.  
Harvard 33, Cornell 15.  
Hofstra 28, Wayne State 2.  
Johns Hopkins 31, Georgetown 8.  
Northampton 30, New York Tech 0.  
Mass. 49, Rhode Island 7.  
Navy 21, Air Force 17.  
New Haven 28, Connecticut 17.  
Penn 30, Lehigh 27.  
Penn State 11, Syracuse 0.  
Pittsburgh 35, Boston Coll. 20.  
Tufts 25, Coast Guard 34.  
West Mich. 34, Marshall 0.  
West Virginia 21, Maine 19.  
Yale 28, Columbia 14.

**SOUTH**

Alabama 17, Tennessee 10.  
Auburn 24, Georgia Tech 14.  
Clemson 31, Virginia 21.  
Florida 10, Mississippi 0.  
Georgia State 37, Colo. St. U.  
Georgia 28, Vanderbilt 2.  
Grambling 35, Jackson St. 13.  
LSU 14, Kentucky 14.  
Miami (Fla.) 23, Emulsion 13.  
Miami (Ohio) 21, South Carolina 6.  
Miss. 30, So. Miss. 14.  
Murray 37, East Tenn. 6.  
North Carolina 21, Wake Forest 0.  
North Carolina 18, East Carolina 18.  
Richmond 27, Furman 8.  
Tampa 25, Drake 7.

**MIDWEST**

Colorado 20, Oklahoma 14.  
Indiana 29, Butler 31.  
Iowa St. 35, Kansas 28.  
Michigan 31, Illinois 7.  
Mich. St. 21, Wisconsin 8.  
Minnesota 48, Minnesota 48.  
Missouri 30, Notre Dame 28.  
Nebraska 36, Kansas 0.  
North 30, 11, Texas St. 11.  
Ohio State 46, Texas St. 7.  
Okla. St. 28, Baylor 7.  
Purdue 31, Northwestern 8.  
Toledo 20, Dayton 14.  
Virginia Tech 35, Ohio U. 21.

**SOUTHWEST**

Lamar 3, BW Louisiana 0.  
Memphis 35, St. Texas St. 8.  
SNU 29, Rice 14.  
SVU Texas 28, Sam Houston 14.  
TCU 15, Texas Tech 14.  
Texas 25, Arkansas 15.  
Texas Tech 25, Arizona 10.

**FAE WEST**

Arizona St. 48, Brigham Young 17.  
Idaho St. 28, Idaho 14.  
Nevada (Reno) 21, Santa Clara 7.  
New Mexico 56, Texas (El Paso) 7.  
New Mex. 28, San Jose 13.  
USO 34, Washington 7.  
UCLA 48, California 13.  
Utah St. 37, Wyoming 18.  
Wash. St. 31, Oregon St. 7.  
Webster St. 28, North Arizona 8.



